Summary Of

English Sixth Grade

prepared by

Ahmed SHukry

Mobile / ٠٧٧٠١٢٠٤٠٨٤

شرح وافي لجميع
مواضيع الكتاب مع حلول تمارين كتاب النشاط

الحمد لله الذي يعطي الكثير على القليل ويتفضل على العمل الصغير بالأجر الكبير

وينظر إلى القلوب والإعمال ولا ينظر إلى الصور والأموال

واشهد أن لا اله ألا الله وحده لا شريك له واشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله

اما بعد

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

وسبع يجري للعبد أجرهن وهو في قبره :

من علم علما أو أجرى نهرا او حفر بئرا او غرس نخلا او بنى مسجدا او ورث مصحفا او ترك ولدا يستغفر له بعد موته

صدق رسول الله

لهذا اضع بين أيديكم هذا العمل البسيط صدقة جارية عن روح المرحوم والدي

اخوكم الاستاذ

احمد شكري الجبوري

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الأولى

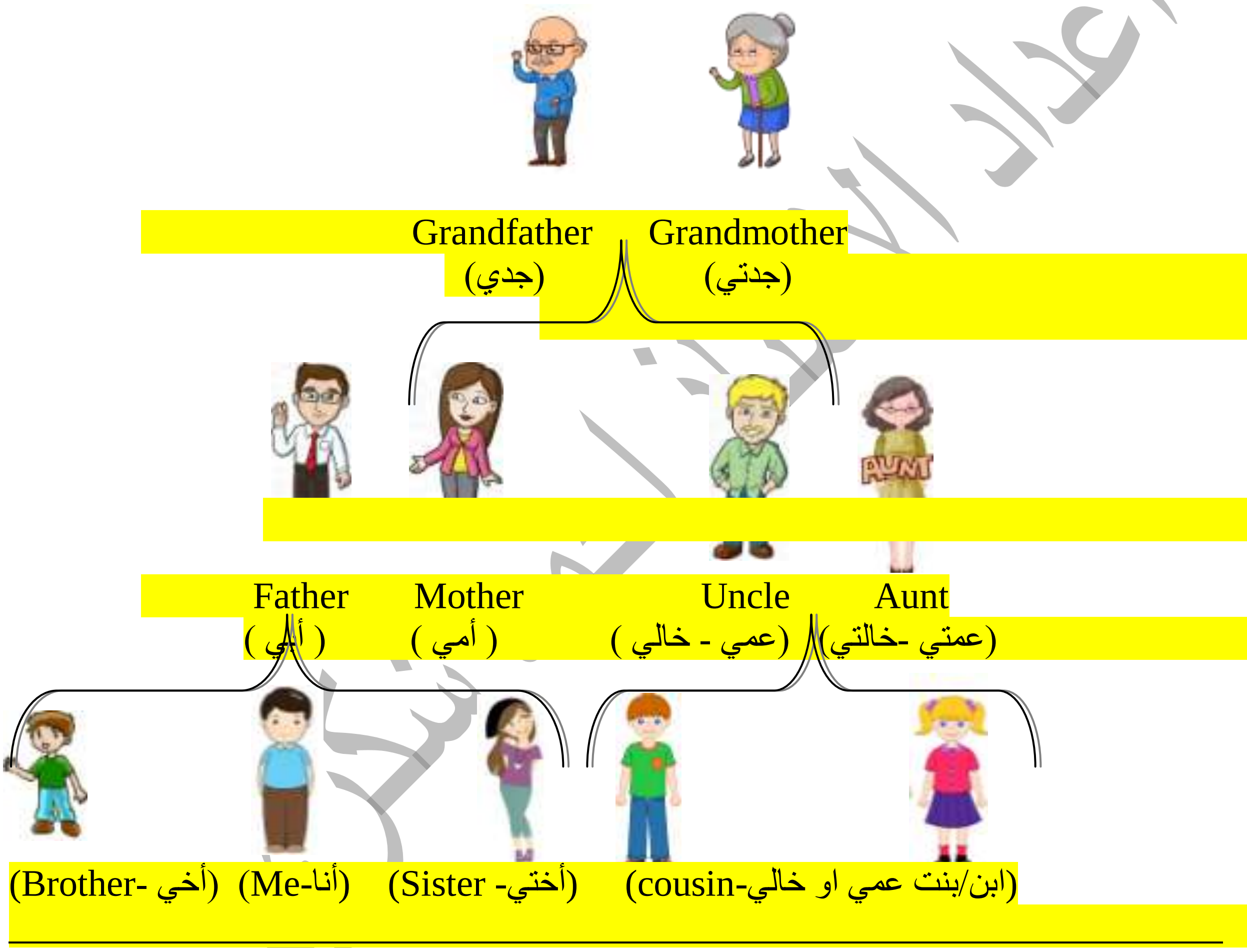
للسادس الابتدائي

"Unit One"

الوحدة الأولى

lessen one : My Family (عائلتي)

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية التعريف عن افراد العائلة وكذلك سنتعلم ايضا السؤال عن العمر وعن عدد افراد الاسرة .



Wisam's family

My name's Wisam . I am 12 . I have a sister and a brother , my sister's name is Dania. She is older than me - she's 13. My brother's name is Ammar.He's younger than me - he's 6 . He has just started school . I have two cousins , Basim and Hiba .They are twins and they are the same age as I am . We live near to them in Baghdad.

عائلة وسام

اسمي وسام. عمري ١٢ عام لدي اخ واخت ,اختي اسمها دانيا وهي اكبر مني عمرها ١٣ عام.اخي اسمه عمار انه اصغر مني عمره ٦ سنوات وللتو دخل المدرسة . ولدي ايضا أبناء عم اثنان هما باسم وهبة .هما توأم لذلك هما نفس العمر مثلي (١٢ عام) نحن نعيش بالقرب منهم في بغداد

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الأولى

اعداد الاستاذ
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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

ملاحظات :

١ـ للسوال والجواب عن العمر نستخدم القاعدة التالية :

How old + is + { Wisam / his sister / her brother / your brother } + ?

وتكون الاجابة كما يلي (العمر + he's) للمذكر
(العمر + she's) للمؤنث

How old is wisam ? he's 12.

How old is his sister ? she's 13 .

How old is her brother ? he's 6 .

ملاحظة مهمة جدا : هنالك تعابير تستخدم للتغيير عن المقارنة بالعمر وهي (اكبر مني - older than) وعبارة (اصغر مني -younger than) و (نفس العمر -same age)

My sister is 13 she's older than me .

My brother is 6 he's younger than me.

My cousins are twins they are the same age .

٢ ـ السؤال عن العدد /للسؤال عن العدد نستخدم القاعدة التالية :

How many + { brothers / sisters / cousins } + does + { اسم مفرد / he / she } + have + ?

How many + { brothers / sisters / cousins } + do + you + have + ?

وتكون الإجابة كما يلي :

{ اسم مفرد / She / He } + has + عدد + { brothers / sisters / cousins }

I + have + عدد + { brothers / sisters / cousins }

للسادس الابتدائي	# قواعد الوحدة الأولى	اعداد الاستاذ احمد شكري ٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

How many brothers does wisam have ? Wisam has one brother .

How many sisters does he have ? He has one sister .

How many cousins does Dania have ? She has two cousins .

How many brothers do you have ? I have one brother .

ملاحظة : (you) في السؤال تتحول الى (I) في الجواب

هناك بعض الضمائر وصفات التملك التي درستاها في الصف الخامس ويجب مراجعتها :

١- ضمائر الفاعل (subjective pronouns) وهي ضمائر تستخدم للتعبير عن المتكلم, المخاطب, الغائب . وتتاتي في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل ..والضمائر هي كالتالي:

ضمير الفاعل	استخدامها
I	يستخدم للتعبير عن المتكلم المفرد(انا) ويستخدم لكلا الجنسين
You	ومعناه (انت-انتم) يستخدم للمخاطب المفرد والجمع لكلا الجنسين
He	ومعناه هو يستخدم للتعبير عن الشخص الغائب المفرد المذكر
She	ومعناها هي تستخدم للعبير عن الشخص الغائب المفرد المؤنث

٢ - صفات التملك**(Possessive adjectives)** : وهي الصفات التي تستخدم لتعبير عن أي شيء ما يعود لك لو لشخص أخر.

صفات التملك	استخدامها
my	تستخدم لمتكلم " إي إن المتكلم هو المالك "
your	تستخدم لمخاطب "أي أن الملكية تعود لشخص الذي تتكلم معه
his	تستخدم لشخص الغائب المذكر "أي الملكية تعود لشخص الذي تتكلم عنه
her	تستخدم لشخص الغائب المؤنث "أي أن الملكية تعود لشخص تتكلم عنها

Activity Book lesson one

A -

1 - mother		grandmother	4
2 - aunt		sister	5
3 - cousin		uncle	2
4 - grandfather		cousin	3
5 - brother		father	1

B- الحل موجود راجع الملزمة

C -

1 - My name's Ahmed . I live in Kirkuk .

2- I have two grandma and two grandpa . I have a brother and a sister .

3 - My sister's Dina . She older than me - she's 13 .

4 - My brother's name is Ammar. He's younger than me - he's 6 .

5 - I have an aunt and an uncle , auntie Nadia and Sami .

6 - I have two cousins , Ali and Noor .

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الأولى

للسادس الابتدائي

lesson two :

Jobs الوظائف

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم أسماء الوظائف ومطابقتها مع الصور. وأيضا سنتعلم السؤال والجواب عن مهنة الأشخاص .

ملاحظة : يجب على التلاميذ حفظ اسم الوظيفة ومطابقتها مع الصور .







1- Doctor(الدكتور) 2- Waiter (النادل) 3- Teacher (المعلم) 4- Bus driver (سائق الباص)






5- Engineer(مهندس) 6- Shop assistant(بائع في متجر) 7- Nurse (ممرضة) 8- Farmer (فلاح)




9- Housewife (ربة منزل) 10 -It programmer (مبرمج الحاسوب)

ملاحظة: كيفية السؤال والجواب عن الوظيفة نستخدم العبارة التالية:

What's your dad's job ? ماهي وظيفة والدك

- He's an engineer . هو مهندس

What's your mum's job ?

- She's a teacher .

Activity Book lesson Two

A -

1 - doctor 2 - waiter 3- teacher 4 - bus driver 5- engineer

6 - farmer 7 - IT programmer 8 - shop assistant 9- nurse

B -

2 - Is she a nurse ?

- No , she isn't a nurse

- She is an engineer .

3 - are they farmers ?

- No , they aren't farmers .

- They are builders .

4 - Is he a teacher ?

- No, he isn't a doctor .

- He is an IT programmer .

C -

1 - I have two cousins , Basam , and Hiba .

2 - No , he isn't a doctor .

3 - I have an aunt and uncle .

4 - I have a brother and a sister .

5 - My brother name is Ammar .

6 - I live with my family in Baghdad .

7 - My brother is older than me .

8 - my cousin is 13 .

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الأولى

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lesson Three :

Where do they work (اين مكان عملهم)

في هذا الدرس أيضا سندرس الوظائف بالإضافة الى أماكن عمل كل وظيفة

Jobs الوظائف	Places الأماكن
1- waiter النادل	Restaurant المطعم
2 - IT programmer المبرمج	Office الكتب
3- Engineer المهندس	Oil refinery مصفى النفط
4- Housewife ربة البيت	Home المنزل
5- Doctor/ Nurse الطبيب والممرض	Hospital المستشفى
6- Farmer الفلاح	Farm الحقل
7- Bus driver سائق الباص	Road الطريق
8- Builder البناء	Builder site موقع البناء

ملاحظة يمكن كتابة الوظائف على شكل تعاريف لتسهيل حفظها من قبل التلاميذ

1 - waiter : He /She works in a restaurant .

2 - IT programmer : He /She works in an office .

3 - Engineer : He /She works in an oil refinery .

4- Housewife : She works at home .

5- Doctor /Nurse : He /She works in a hospital .

6- Farmer : He /She works on farm .

7- Bus driver : He /She works on a road .

8- Builder : He works on a builder site .

9- Teacher : He /She works at a school .

10 - Shop assistant : He /She works in a shop .

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للسادس الابتدائي

ملاحظة : هناك حروف جر تستخدم مع الاماكن وهي (in- on - at)

١- in : تستخدم مع الاماكن مثل (hospital - office - restaurant - oil refinery)

٢ - on : تستخدم مع الاماكن مثل (roads - building - farm)

٣ - at : تستخدم مع الاماكن مثل (home - school)

كما في السؤال التالي :

Q/ read and complete the sentences with (in - on -at)

1- My uncle is a waiter . He works......in.......a big restaurant .

2 - My aunt is a nurse . She works ....in........ a big hospital in Baghdad .

3 - Wisam's grandfather is a farmer . He works ....on ..... a farm .

4 - Does your father work ....in .....an office .

5- My cousin drives a bus . He works ....on ......the roads in Baghdad .

6 - A housewife works .....at ....home .

Activity Book lesson three

B-

1 - ___in ______ ____a doctor .

2 - __at ______ _____ a housewife _____ .

3 - _ on _____ ______ driver ______ .

4 - __ in _____ _____ IT programmer __ .

D-

1 - Doctor . 2 - Engineer 2 - Farmer 4 - Waiter

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للسادس الابتدائي

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lesson Four :

Our daily routine الروتين اليومي

في هذا الدرس سنتكلم عن الروتين وتكرار الإحداث يوميا في حياتنة اليومية .

My mum is a nurse .and my dad works in an office .He's IT programmer. He makes computer programs about buildings

امي تعمل ممرضة وابي يعمل في مكتب . هو مبرمج حاسوب .يصمم برامج لانشاء البنايات

My sister , Dania , and I go to school by bus . We leave home at 7.30. My grandma and grandpa live near our house .So , my grandma takes our little brother to school.

انا وأختي دانيا نذهب للمدرسة بواسطة الباص نرحل في الساحة السابعة والنصف جدي وجدتي يسكنون بالقرب من دارنا لذلك جدتي تأخذ أخي الصغير للمدرسة .

My dad drives to work and takes our mum to the hospital first . They leave home at 6.45 . because it takes more than an hour to get to the hospital and then to the office .

ابي يسوق سيارته للعمل ويأخذ آمنا للمستشفى اولا .هم يرحلون من المنزل في الساعة السابعة وخمس واربعون دقيقة .وذلك لان الطريق للمستشفى يأخذ أكثر من ساعة ومن ثم يتوجه للمكتب .

My dad works five days a week , but my mum only works three days a week . When she is not working in the hospital , she is a housewife at home. She has two jobs .

By Wisam

ابي يعمل خمس أيام في الأسبوع , لكن امي تعمل ثلاث أيام فقط .عندما تكون في المنزل تكون ربة البيت أمي تملك وظيفتين

بواسطة وسام

Q/ Answer the question s

1- Where does Wisam's father work ? - He works in an office .

2- Who is a nurse ? - Wisam's mum is a nurse .

3- What time does Dania leave home ? - She leaves home at 7.30 .

4 - How many days a week does Wisam's mother work ?

- She works three days a week .

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للسادس الابتدائي

ملاحظة: عندما نتكلم عن الروتين فاننا نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط

كيفيـــــــة استخدام المضارع البسيط (Present Simple)

ملاحظة مهمـــة : (اهم شيء في زمن المضارع البسيط هو معرفة اذا كان الفاعل مفرد او جمع) حيث :

١- إذا كان الفاعل مفرد أي (He, She , It) أو ما ينوب عنها من أسماء الفاعل المفردة ..ففي هذه الحالة نضيف (S) الشخص الثالث للفعل . كما في الأمثلة التالية :

- My dad .... in an office. (work , works)

٢- إذا كان الفاعل جمع أي (I, You , We, They) او ما ينوب عنها من اسماء الفاعل الجمع ففي هذه الحالة لا نضيف أي شيء للفعل ويبقى على حالة المصدر (خالي من S الشخص الثالث) .

Dania and I .... to school by bus . (go , goes)

ملاحظة مهمة : أذا جاءت ('S) بعد الاسم فأنها لا تعتبر (S) الجمع و أنما (S) التملك

كيفية استخدام الأدوات الاستفهامية مع زمن المضارع البسيط

Where: و هي أداة استفهامية معناها " أين" و هي ستستخدم للسؤال عن المكان وعند الجواب نقوم بحذفها ونضع بدلها اسم مكان

٢- Who : و هي اداة استفهامية معناها (من) و هي تستخدم للسؤال عن شخص

٣- What time : و هي اداة استفهامية تستخدم للسؤال عن الوقت

٤ - How many : و هي اداة استفهام تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد

للاطلاع يرجى مراجعة الامثلة في الصفحة السابقة

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Activity Book lesson four

A - B

1 - My father _is_ a waiter and my mother _is _ a shop assistant .

2 - We all _get up_ early at 6 o'clock .

3 - We _have_ breakfast at 6.30.

4 - My father _leaves_ home first at 7 o'clock because his restaurant opens at 8 o'clock to serve tea, coffee and breakfast . He _drives_ to work and it usually _takes_ an hour because the roads are busy .

5 - My brother and I _walk_ to school because it is very near to our house . We leave home at 7.45. School _starts_ at 8 o'clock .

6 - My mother _works_ in a big clothes shop in the of town. Her shop _opens_ at 9.30. She _goes_ to work by bus and leave home at 8.30

C -

1 - go to work .

2 - leave home .

3 - take an hour .

4 - walk to school .

5 - have breakfast .

6 - open at.

7 - start at .

8 -drive to work .

(D) Read about Ahmed's day and circle the correct answer.



A waiter's day

My name's Ahmed. I am a waiter and I work in a very busy restaurant in Baghdad. We are open for breakfast, lunch and dinner. We close at 9.30 in the evening. The restaurant is famous for its makhlama, quzi and biriyani.

For one week, I do the breakfast and lunch service and the next week I do the lunch and evening service. I prefer to start early to be at home when my children get back from school. Waiters who do breakfast service start at 6.30, but the cooks (the chefs) start at 6 o'clock.

I wear a uniform to work – black trousers, a white shirt, a waistcoat and a bow tie. I like my job because I meet lots of interesting people every day. I am a friendly, helpful person. One day, I want to have my own restaurant.

1. What time does the breakfast service start?	6.00	6.30
2. What is another word for a cook in a restaurant?	chef	waiter
3. Which service does Ahmed prefer?	breakfast	lunch
4. What is his uniform?	black trousers and a white shirt	white trousers and a black shirt

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قواعد الوحدة الأولى

للسادس الابتدائي

lesson five :

My favourite job (مهنتي المفضلة)

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية التكلم عن المهنة المفضلة لدينا وذلك باستخدام عبارة (when I grow up , I want) والتي تعني (عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح) . وهي للتعبير عن المستقبل

1 - When I grow up , I want to be an IT programmer to use computers and make program.

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح فني حاسوب لكي استخدم الحاسوب واعمل برامج

2 - When I grow up , I want to be a doctor to help people when they are ill .

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح طبيب لكي اساعد الناس المرضى

3- When I grow up , I want to be a farmer to work out and grow things .

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح فلاح لكي ازرع المحاصيل وتنمو

4 - When I grow up , I want to be a waiter to have a job where I meet lots of people.

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح نادل لانها وظيفة تجعلني التقي بالعديد من الناس

5 - When I grow up , I want to be a teacher to work with children and help them to learn a lot .

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح معلم لكي اساعد الاطفال على التعلم

6 - When I grow up , I want to be a driver to drive cars, buses , or trucks .

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح سائق لكي اقود السيارات والباصات او الشاحنات

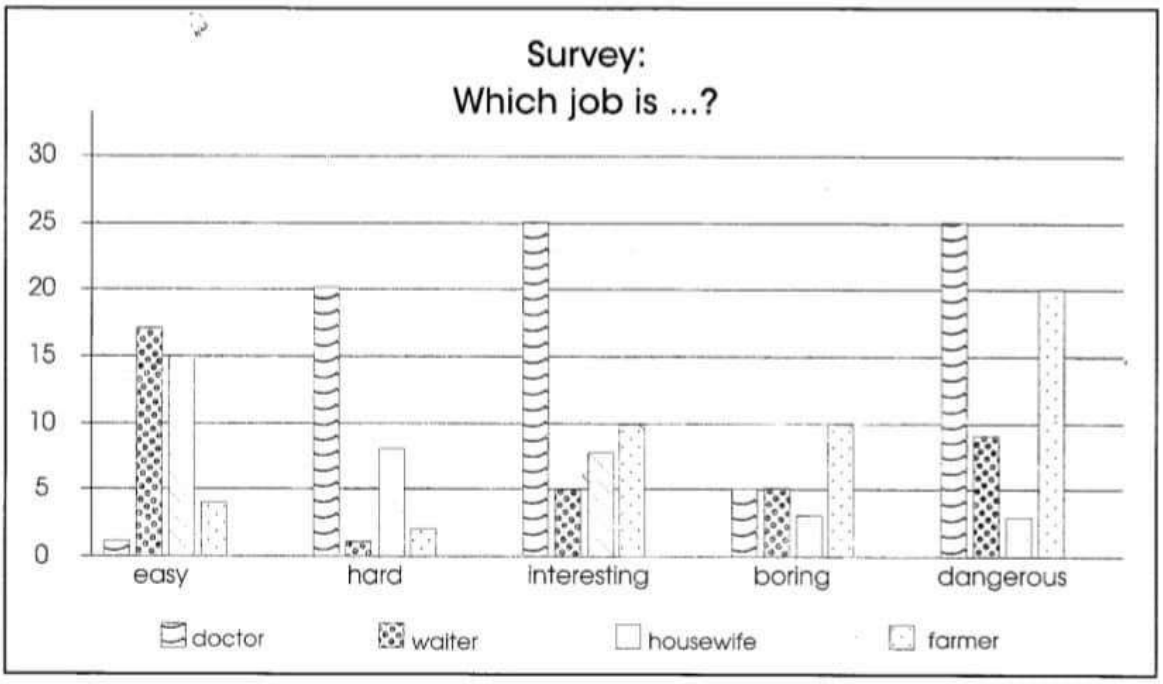
7- When I grow up , I want to be a builder to build thins .

عندما اكبر اريد ان اصبح بناء لكي انشئ البنايات .

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Activity Book lesson five

(A) Look at the job survey. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?



1. Most people think a doctor's job is hard. T
2. Only five people think that a waiter's job is boring. F
3. People think that a housewife's job is the easiest. F
4. Doctors have the most interesting job. T
5. People think that a farmer's job is not dangerous. T

T

(B) Write which job you think is ...

easy	hard	interesting	boring	dangerous
Waiter	Doctor	Doctor	----	Doctor

F -

1 - doctor . 2 - housewife 3 - engineer . 4 - teacher . 5 - nurse . 6 - driver bus .

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قواعد الوحدة الأولى

للسادس الابتدائي

ملاحظة : هناك طريقة اخرى للتعبير عن الوظيفة المفضلة وذلك باعطاء سبب حبنا لتلك الوظيفة وذلك باستخدام العبارة التالية:

I want to be +a(n) المهنة + because + السبب

- I want to be an IT programmer because I like it and I can make computer program .

انا اريد ان اصبح مبرمج حاسوب وذلك سبب حبي لهذه الوظيفة ومن خلالها استطيع صنلعة برامج الحاسوب

-I want to be a teacher because I want to help young people to learn .

انا اريد ان اصبح معلم بسبب . اني اريد ان اساعد الصغار على التعلم

- I want to be a builder because I want to build houses for people to live in .

انا اريد ان اصبح بناء . بسبب . اني اريد ان ابني بيوت للناس ليسكنوا فيها .

- I want to be a doctor because I want to help people when they are ill.

انا اريد ان اصبح طبيب . بسبب . اني اريد ان اساعد الناس المصابين بمرض.

- I want to be a farmer because I like working outside and growing vegetable .

انا اريد ان اصبح فلاح .بسبب . اني احب العمل في الخارج وزراعة الخضراوات

- I want to be a waiter because I like meeting lots of people every day.

احب ان اصبح نادل بسبب . اني احب ان التقي بالكثير من الناس .

- I want to be a driver because I love driving .

انا احب قيادة السيارة .بسبب اني احب السيارات .

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ملاحظة استخدام ادوات التنكير (a - an)

١ - توضع (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدا بحرف صحيح مثل (teacher - farmer -doctor)

٢ - توضع (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدا بحرف علة مثل (engineer - IT programmer)

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الأولى

للسادس الابتدائي

lesson six :

MY MAGAZINE مجلتي



Two families عائلتان

Hello ! My name is Han and I'm Chinese . I live with my mum and dad on our farm. Both are farmer and my grandparents were farmer too . I have an older cousin . He lives with us and works on the farm . He is very funny .

مرحبا اسمي هان انا صيني .اعيش مع امي وابي في مزرعتنا .امي وابي كلاهما فلاح وجدي وجدتي كانوا فلاحين ايضا . لدي ابن عم اكبر مني يعيش ويعمل معنا في الحقل وهو ظريف جدا .

We grow rice and lots of vegetable like the cucumbers my cousin is holding in the photo . Rice grow in paddy fields . can you see the buffalo in the field ? Here the farmer is getting the field ready to plant the rice.

نحن نزرع الرز والكثير من الخضار مثل الخيار .في الصورة ابن عمي يحمل الخيار بيده .الرز ينمو في الحقل . هل ترى الجاموس في الحقل . هنا الفلاح يستعد لزرع الرز في الحقل .



Paddy fields حقول الرز



Han's grandparents جد وجدة هان



The buffalo in the field الثور في الحقل



Han's cousin holds cucumbers ابن عم هان يحمل الخيار

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MY MAGAZINE مجلتي

Two families عائلتان

Hello , I'm Farah . I live with my family in Baghdad . My father is a pilot he flies the plane for Iraqi Airline . My mother is a housewife now , but she was a nurse .

مرحبا انا فرح انا اعيش مع عائلتي في بغداد ابي يعمل طيار في الخطوط الجوية العراقية امي ربة منزل لكن سابقا كانت تعمل ممرضة

This is my family having lunch . You can see my mum and dad, my two younger sister and my big sister . My aunt is sitting opposite my mum.

هذه هي عائلتي جالسين على الغداء تستطيع ان ترى امي وابي مع اخواتي الصغيرة والكبيرة خالتي تجلس مقابل امي

Here is the picture in the cockpit of my dad's plane . He and the co-pilot are getting ready to leave to Dubai.

هذه صورة المقصورة في طائرة ابي هو و مساعده على اتم الاستعداد للإقلاع لدبي

This is picture is at the airport in London - you can see my grandmother , my mother and aunt with their bags ready to check in.

في هذه الصورة مطار لندن تستطيع ان ترى جدتي وامي وخالتي مستعدين لقطع التذاكر



Plane of Iraqi Airline
طائرة الخطوط الجوية العراقية



Farah's family have lunch
عائلة فرح يتناولون الغداء



London airport مطار لندن



plane cockpit مقصورة الطائرة

Activity Book lesson six

Ⓐ Put the words into the correct list.

in | live | grandparents | grow | sit | aunt | rice | leave
on | see | cucumbers | cousin | at | plant | vegetables | fly

Family	Food	Verbs	Prepositions
grandparents	cucumbers	live	in
cousin	vegetables	grow	at
aunt	rice	sit	on
	plant	leave	
		see	
		fly	

Ⓒ Read about Hiba and her family.

My name is Hiba and I'm Iraqi. I am 12. I live with my mum and dad and twin brother in Baghdad. My dad is an engineer. He works in an oil refinery. My mum is a teacher in a primary school. They go to work by car. My sister and I go to school by bus. When I grow up, I want to be an IT programmer because I love using computers.



D - write about yourself.
My name is Tarq and I'm Iraqi . I am 12 . I live with my mum and dad and twin brother in Bagdad .My dad is a teacher .He works in a school. My mum is a housewife . My brother and I go to school by car. When I grow up I want to be a doctor because I love help ill people .

Punctuation

Remember – you need capital letters:

- ✔ at the start of sentences
- ✔ after a full stop
- ✔ for names of people, places, nationalities
- ✔ also for other names, for example: airlines, shops, restaurants, hospitals

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

lesson Seven :

check my understanding

Read the (Two families) again and tick (✓) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1- Han is from china .	✓	
2- His family are farmers .	✓	
3- The farm grows buffalos .		✓
4- Farah is Han's cousin .		✓
5- Farah's mother is a nurse .	✓	
6- There are four children in Farah's family .	✓	
7- Farah's father lives in Dubai .		✓
8- A pilot sits in the cockpit of plane .	✓	

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences (she - it - he - they - we - it - he)

أكمل الفراغات باستخدام الكلمات الموجودة مع مراعاة علامات التنقيط

My father is an engineer . ...He.... works in an oil refinery.

I am good at maths and I want to be an engineer . ...It...is a difficult job .

She has two younger brothers . ...They.... are twins.

I live in Basra . ....It.... is in the south of Iraq .

My mother is a housewife . ...She .... works at home .

My sister and I want to be doctors . .... We ...want to work in a hospital.

My brother wants to work in a restaurant . ..... He.... likes cooking .

Activity Book lesson seven

Ⓐ Read about a teacher's job.



I work in a small primary school. The school has classes from Grade 1 to Grade 6. I teach English, Maths and Science to the younger children from ages 6 to 9. Children also have lessons in Art, Arabic, RE and PE. There are about 400 children in the school.



School starts at 8 o'clock in the morning and finishes at 1 o'clock. Most pupils go home for their lunch, but some children have a long bus ride home, so they bring a lunchbox. We have two breaks. This gives the children time to play in the playground and to have a snack – some fruit, a drink and a biscuit.



I get to school very early at 7 o'clock. I like to get everything ready before the children arrive. This week, in our English lesson, we are doing a poster project about healthy food and drink. Pupils need big pieces of paper, scissors, glue and crayons. After the lesson, we are going to have special healthy snack. Pupils made snacks at home with their parents and are going to bring them to school.

B -

prepared by
Ahmed Shukry
07701304084

Information file

Type of school :Primary school .

Size of school : Small school .

School starts at : 8 o'clock .

school finishes at : 1 o'clock .

This week's English lesson : Doing a poster project about healthy food and drink.

For this lesson pupils need : Big pieces of paper , scissor , glue and crayons .

للسادس الابتدائي

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

lesson eight :

When I grow up

When I grow up , my teacher says I will be an engineer because I am good at Maths and I like designing thing

عندما اكبر المعلمة قالت لي باني سوف اصبح مهندسة لاني جيدة بالرياضيات واحب تصميم الاشياء .



1

When I grow up , my dad says I will be an artist because I like painting pictures.

عندما اكبر .قال ابي باني سوف اصبح رسامة لاني احب رسم اللوحات .



2

When I grow up , my mum says I will be a famous cook in a big restaurant because I love cooking and I am good at it .

عندما اكبر قالت امي باني سوف اكون طباخة مشهورة واعمل في مطعم كبير لاني احب وأجيد الطبخ



3

When I grow up , my brother says I will be a doctor because I helped him when he cut his hand with a knife

عندما اكبر. قال لي اخي باني سوف اصبح طبيبة لاني ساعدتة عندما جرح يده بالسكين .



4

When I grow up ,my friend says I will be an IT programmer because I like using computers and I am good at Maths.

عندما اكبر . قالت لي صديقتي باني سوف اكون مبرمجة حاسوب لاني احب استخدام الحاسوب وانا جيدة بالرياضيات



5

When I grow up , my grandpa says I will be a pharmacist because I am good at Science .

عندما اكبر . قال لي جدي باني سوف اكون صيدلانية لاني جيدة في العلوم



6

When I grow up . my grandma says I will be a nurse because I am good at helping her when she doesn't feel will .

عندما اكبر. قالت جدتي باني سوف اكون ممرضة لاني اساعدها عندما تشعر بسوء صحتها .



7

When I grow up , I want to be a teacher because I love working with young children . I will work in a primary school .

عندما اكبر سوف اصبح معلمة لاني احب اني ادرس الاطفال.
وسوف اعمل في مدرسة ابتدائية



8

prepared by
Ahmed Shukry
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Choose and tick (✓) the correct job .



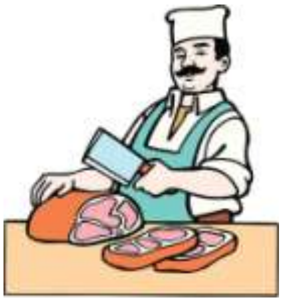
- ☑ doctor طبيب
- ☐ fireman رجل اطفاء
- ☐ waiter نادل



- ☐ truck driver سائق شاحنة
- ☑ taxi driver سائق تكسي
- ☐ train driver سائق قطار



- ☐ cleaner منظف
- ☑ baker خباز
- ☐ painter رسام



- ☑ butcher قصاب
- ☐ farmer فلاح
- ☐ nurse ممرضة



- ☐ house wife ربة بيت
- ☑ shop assistant بائع
- ☐ teacher معلمة



- ☑ pharmacist صيدلي
- ☐ engineer مهندس
- ☐ builder بناء



- ☐ football player لاعب كرة قدم
- ☑ policeman رجل شرطة
- ☐ pilot طيار



- ☑ banker صراف/ محاسب
- ☐ cook طباخ
- ☐ zoo keeper مكتبي



- ☐ officer ضابط
- ☐ grocer بقال
- ☑ fisherman صياد سمك

للسادس الابتدائي

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Unit Two
الوحدة الثانية

Lesson One : It's made of مصنوع من

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم اسماء الاشياء ومن اي مواد مصنوعة وايضا المفرد والجمع .



cotton T shirt
قميص قطني



woolen sweater
سترة صوفية



leather boots
جزمة جلدية



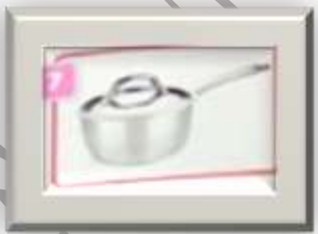
denim jeans
جينز قطني



rubber rain boots
جزمة مطاطية



wooden spoon
ملعقة خشبية



metal saucepans
قدر معدني



glass jug
ابريق زجاجي

ملاحظة: مع الاسماء المفردة نستخدم (is) ومع الاسماء الجمع (اثنين فما فوق) نستخدم (are)

Ask and answer

1- what's the jug made of ?

- It's made of glass .

2 - What are the jeans made of ?

- They're made of denim .

3 - What are knife , fork and spoon made of ?

- They're made of metal .

4- What are the bands made of ?

- They're made of rubber .

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Verbs الافعال	Colour adjectives صفات الالوان	Adjectives for(made of) مصنوع من	Nouns الاسماء
There is (مفرد) يوجد There are (جمع) يوجد Is wearing يلبس Is holding يحمل Is sitting يجلس	Black اسود orange **برتقالي** Blue ازرق red احمر Green اخضر white ابيض Brown جوزي	Leather جلد woolen صوف Glass زجاج cotton قطن Denim قطني metal معدن Wood خشب	Sofa اريكة chair كرسي Table منضدة sweater معطف Jacket سترة clock ساعة Football كرة gloves قفاز Towel صوف jeans بنطال قطن Rain boot حذاء مطري Boot جزمة

Activity Book lesson one

A (18) Listen and write the numbers and names next to what things are made of.

metal

leather

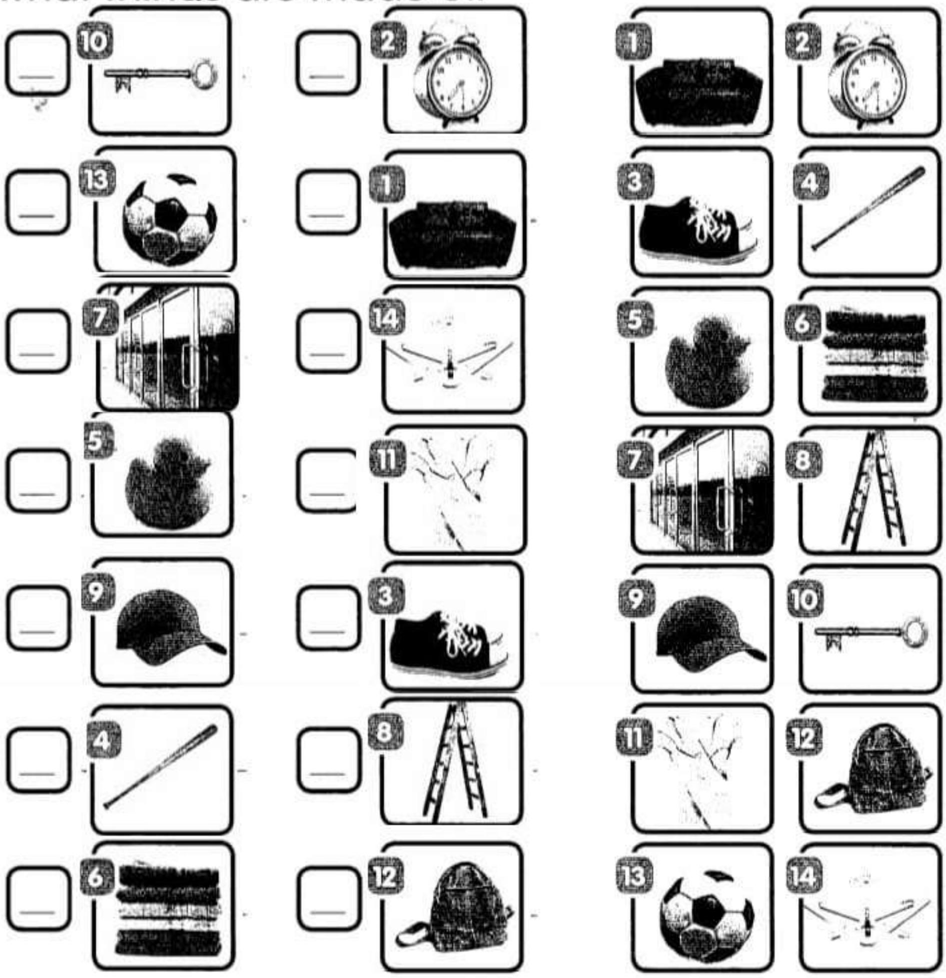
glass

rubber

denim

wood

cotton



B Choose four words from activity A and write a description.

Example: They are colourful cotton towels.

1. It's a metal key .
2. It's a glass table .
3. It's a rubber gloves
4. It's a demin shoes .

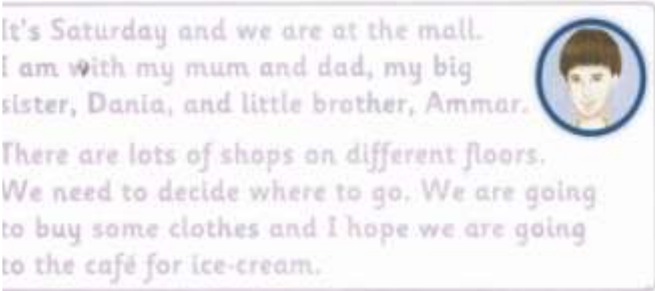
اعداد الاستاذ
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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الثانية

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Two : At the Mall في ألمول

في هذا الدرس ستحدث عن المول (المجمع التجاري) وعن المحلات الموجودة في المول . وسنتعلم اسماء المحلات الموجودة في المول .



It's Saturday and we are at the mall. I am with my mum and dad, my big sister, Dania, and little brother, Ammar.

There are lots of shops on different floors. We need to decide where to go. We are going to buy some clothes and I hope we are going to the café for ice-cream.



انه يوم السبت و لقد ذهبا الى المول انا وامي

وابي مع اختي الكبيرة دانيا واخي الصغير عمار

يوجد العديد من المحلات في المول في عدة طوابق علينا ان نقرر اي منها نزور . سوف نشتري بعض الشكولاتة

أما ان نذهب الى الكافتيريا لبعض ...

men's fashion	محل ألبسة رجالية
home cooking	محل أدوات الطبخ
cafe	كافيتريا
supermarket	اسواق
play area	منطقة الالعاب
IT and computing	محل الاجهزة التقنيات
women's fashion	محل الالبسة النسائية
children's fashion	محل البسة الاطفال



prepared by
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Read . who is speaking ? write the names : (Mum - Dad -Wisam- Dania - Ammar)

ملاحظة : في هذا التمرين والذي يليه يسال من المتكلم فيمكننا ان نعرف ذلك من خلال اهتمام كل شخص وعمره والتمرين الذي يليه يسال ما الأماكن التي يجب يذهب اليها كل شخص فقمنا بحلها بتمرين واحد كما يلي :

1- I want to look at the saucepans ? where do I go? (Mum) (home cooking)

2- I need new dress and a coat for school . where do I go? (Dania) (women's fashion)

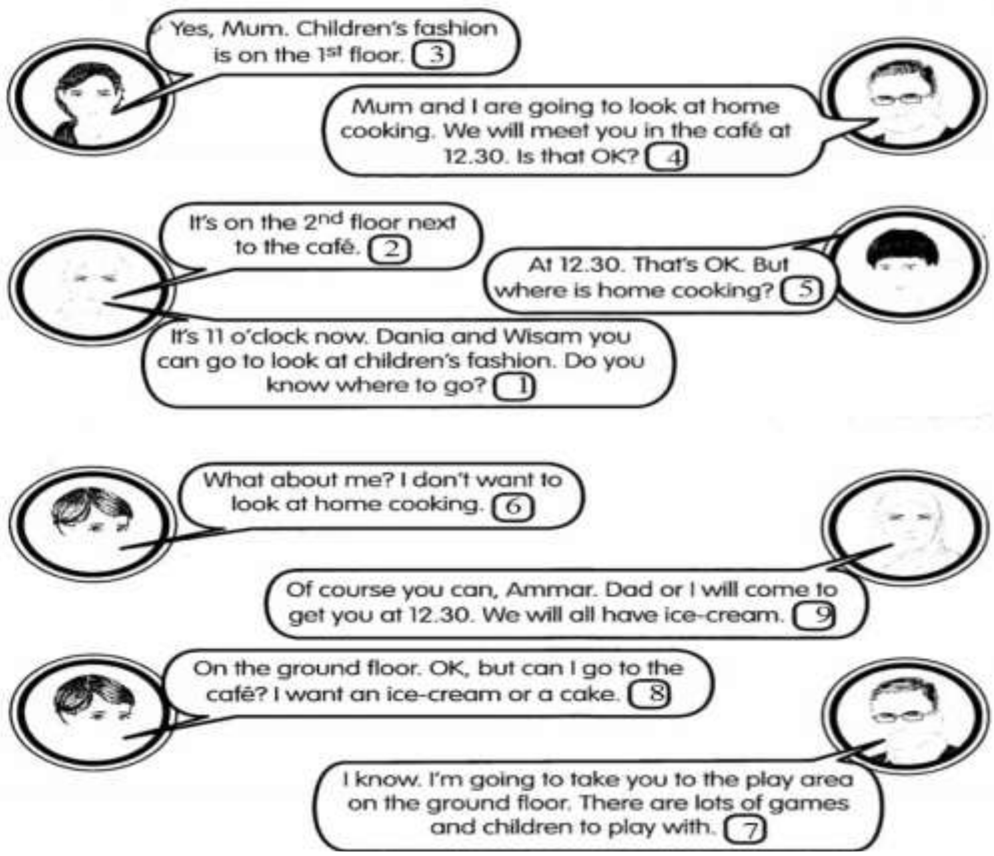
3- I want to have an orange juice where do I go ? (Wisam) (cafe)

4- I want to find how much a new Smartphone coasts .where do I go?(Dad)(IT computing)

5 - I don't want to buy anything . I want to play. where is the play area ? Ammar

Activity Book lesson two

A Read the two conversations. Number the sentences in order.



C Answer the questions.

1. Where are Wisam and Dania going? They are going to children fashion's
2. Is Ammar going to home cooking with his mum and dad?
   No , he doesn't want to go to the home cooking with mom and dad
3. Where is the play area? It's on the ground floor
4. What time are they going to the café? At 12.30 .
5. What are they going to have at the café? They going to eat an ice-cream and a cake

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

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قواعد الوحدة الثانية

lessen Three : Can I help You ؟هل استطيع مساعدتك

Read and complete the conversations. اقرء ثم اكمل المحادثة

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية القيام بوظيفة البائع في المحل (shop assistant) و مساعدة الأشخاص عند شراء شيء ما .

Leather boots, please
حذاء جلدي رجاءا

My school uniform is blue
زي المدرسة خاصتي ازرق

Medium
حجم متوسط

I'd like Banana phone ,How much is this one
انا اريد هاتف موزة كم سعر هذا

It's too big
انه كبير جدا

A metal one with a glass lid
ذلك المعدني ذو الغطاء الزجاجي

It's too expensive
انه غالي جدا

Size 37
حجم ٣٧



1- Can I help you ? هل استطيع مساعدتك
-Yes please .I'm looking for a saucepan.نعم رجاءا . انا ابحث عن قدر
-What sort of saucepan would you like ? اي نوع قدر ترغب
-A metal one with a glass lid ذلك المعدني ذو الغطاء الزجاجي



2- Can I help you ? هل استطيع مساعدتك
-Yes please .I'm looking for Smartphone. نعم رجاءا . انا ابحث عن هاتف ذكي
-What phone would you like ? اي هاتف ترغب
-I'd like Banana phone ,How much is this one. انا اريد هاتف موزة كم سعر
-About 900.000 حوالي ٩٠٠،٠٠٠
- It's too expensive .

3- Can I help you ? هل استطيع مساعدتك
- Yes please . I'm looking for school uniform نعم رجاءا انا ابحث عن زي المدرسة
- Here are some uniforms .What colour do you want ? هنا يوجد العديد منه اي لون تريدين
- My school uniform is blue زي المدرسة خاصتي ازرق
-Look at these . What size are ? انظري الى هذه اي حجم تلبسين ؟
-Medium . متوسط





4- Can I help you ? هل استطيع مساعدتك
-Yes please .I'm looking for some boots . نعم رجاءا انا ابحث عن بعض الجزم
-Do you want rain boot or leather ones ? هل تريد جزمة مطرية او جلدية
- Leather boots, please جزمة جلدية رجاءا
- Look at these. These are very good boots .What size are you انظر هذه جزم جيدة اي حجم تلبس
- Size 37 حجم ٣٧

Activity Book lesson three

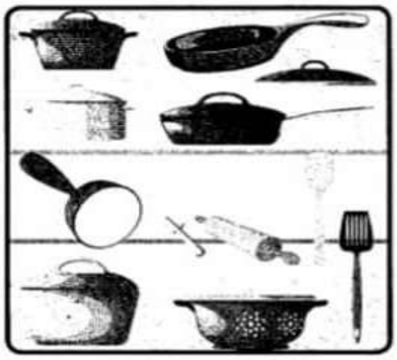
Ⓐ Look at the **ad** for a shop in the mall.



Newest fashion clothes for
autumn and winter for all age



We're **NOT** expensive!
Our prices are great!
We have everything you
need for all sports.



Everything you need for
your house



For every one and for all age



Newest fashion clothes for
autumn and winter in all colour



Newest fashion for all size
in all colour

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الثانية

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Four : Opposites المعاكسات

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم الصفات والصفة المعاكسة لكل واحدة من الصفات

ما يلي بعض الصفات يجب على التلميذ حفظ الصفة والصفة المعاكسة لها :

1- Hard (قاسي او صلب) × Soft (ناعم)

2- Plain (سادة/لون واحد) × colourful (ملون)

3 - Cheap (رخيص) × expensive (غالي)

4- Thick (سميك / ثخين) × Thin (رفيع / قليل الكثافة)

5- Light (خفيف) × Thick (ثخين)

6- Long (طويل) × Short (قصير)

Look at the four desks , write four sentences انظر الى الكاتب واكتب اربع جمل



1- This desk is colourful , but it' too small for me .

هذا المكتب ملون لكنة صغير جدا بالنسبة لي

2- This desk is metal , and it has drawers .

هذا المكتب حديدي ويحتوي على إدراج

3 - This desk is too big , and it's very expensive .

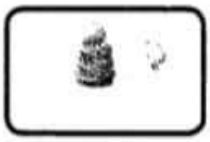
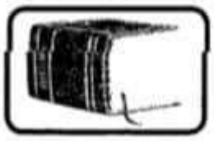
هذا الكتب كبير جدا وغالي ايضا

4 - This desk is plain , but it's just right for me .

هذا الكتب لون واحد (سادة) لكنه مناسب بالنسبة لي

Activity Book lesson four

(A) Choose an adjective for the pictures. Circle the best one.

1.  hard | soft | ice-cream
2.  long | short | skirt
3.  thick | thin | book
4.  expensive | cheap | car
5.  colourful | plain | T-shirt
6.  light | thick | scarf

(B) Write a phrase to describe each picture.

1. a soft ice-cream
2. a long skirt
3. a thick book
4. an expensive car
5. a plain T-shirt
6. a light scarf

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الثانية

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Five : Materials الأدوات واللوازم

في هذا الدرس سنتحدث عن الاشياء الأدوات الموجودة والتي نستخدمها في حياتنا اليومية مثل الاثاث والأقمشة والمفروشات وسنتطرق عن مواد صناعة كل واحدة منهم.

Fun Facts حقائق ممتعة

Wood comes from trees. Some houses are made from wood and so is a lot of furniture. Paper is usually made from wood too.

نحصل على الخشب من الاشجار .بعض البيوت تصنع من الاشجار وكذلك الكثير من الاثاث .الورق عادتا يصنع من الخشب ايضا

Rubber comes from a tree called the rubber tree. Car tyres are made from rubber. The rubber in your pencil case isn't made from rubber now, but from something man-made.

نحصل على المطاط من الاشجار ويسمى مطاط الشجر .إطارات السيارات مصنوعة من المطاط .مساحة قلمك الرصاص مصنوعة ايضا من المطاط .المحفظة ليست

Cotton comes from a plant. The English word 'cotton' comes from Arabic. Some money is made from cotton mixed with other materials.

نحصل على القطن م نبات القطن .تسمية الطن في اللغة الانكليزية اتت من كلمة قطن العربية .بعض النقود تصنع من القطن تمزج مع مواد اخرى

Leather is used for many things such as shoes, boots, jackets and bags. In the past, people used leather for cups, tents, bottles and many other things. Today most leather comes from cows, but it can come from crocodile, snakes and other animals.

الجلد يستخدم للعديد من الاشياء مثل الاحذية والجزم والستر وايضا الحقائب .قديما الناس كانو يستخدمون الجلد كعلب وقناني واشياء عديدة اخرى .اليوم معظم الجلد نحصل عليه من الابقار ولكن ايضا نحصل على الجلد من التماسيح والافاعي وحيوانات اخرى

Wool is a very warm and cool material too. Wool keeps its shape and is great for making trousers, sweaters and jackets. Cashmere is a very soft and expensive wool and comes from cashmere goats. These come from many countries, including Iraq.

الصوف دافئ جدا وبارد ايضا .الصوف يحمي الاغنام وانه جيد لصنع البناطيل والستر .الكشمير انه ارقى واغلى انواع الصوف .نحصل عليه من عدة بلدان ومن ضمنها العراق

ملاحظة: استخدام ظروف التكرار (Adverbs of Frequency) مع زمن المضارع البسيط .
وهي ظروف تبين كم يتكرر الفعل. أهم ظروف التكرار هي ما يلي
دائماً always
عادة usually
غالباً often

موقع ظروف التكرار في الجملة:

أ. تقع ظروف التكرار عادة قبل الفعل العادي (أو الرئيسي) ولكن بعد الفعل المساعد.
أمثلة:
· I often eat fish and potatoes. (eat قبل الفعل الرئيسي)
· You must always fasten your seat belt. (must بعد الفعل المساعد)

ب. وتقع ظروف التكرار دائماً بعد أفعال (Be) وهي:
{is,am,are,was,were,be,been}
· She was generally sad.
· I am always ready to help you.

ج. في السؤال تقع ظروف التكرار مباشرة بعد الفاعل.
· Does Maha often visit her mother? (Maha بعد الفاعل)
· Have you always lived in Kirkuk?

ملاحظة : (and و but) ادوات الربط تستخدم تربط جملتين لهما علاقة بين بعضهما

Ahmed did his homework. Anas helped him.

يمكن ربط الجملتين لنكون جملة واحدة او اضافة معلومات للجملة

Ahmed did his homework and Anas helped him.

but:لكن:تربط جملتين عن شيئين مختلفين أو متناقضين

Khaled is rich. He is unhappy.

يمكن ربط الجملتين لنكون جملة واحدة:

Khaled is rich but he is unhappy.

Read and tick (True) and (False) اقرء ثم اجب ب

1- The word cotton comes from the Arabic word kutun . True

2 - Paper is usually made from cotton . False

3 - All the furniture is made from wood . False

4 - Wool ,comes from sheep , goats and even rabbits . True

5 - Rubber comes from a tree . True

6 - Most leather comes from cows . True

ملاحظة : لتحويل الجمل الى حالة الاستفهام بدون اداة استفهام نستخدم القواعد التالية :

١ ـ عند وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة (am - is - are) نقوم بتقدم الفعل المساعد الى بداية الجملة كما في القاعدة التالية :

فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل + ?

All the furniture is made from wood (change to interrogative)

Is all furniture made from wood ?

Paper is usually made from cotton (change to interrogative)

Is paper usually made from cotton ?

٢ ـ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نتبع مايلي :

أ ـ اذا كان الفعل يحتوي على s نضع Does في بداية الجملة:

Does + فاعل + فعل + ?

Rubber comes from a tree . (change to interrogative)

Does rubber come from a tree ?

ب ـ اذا كان الفعل بدون s نضع Do في بداية الجملة :

Do + فاعل + فعل + ?

we come to class early . (change to interrogative)

Do we come to class early ?

Activity Book lesson five

(A) What are these things or materials? Write the names.



paper



cups and plates



leather



wool



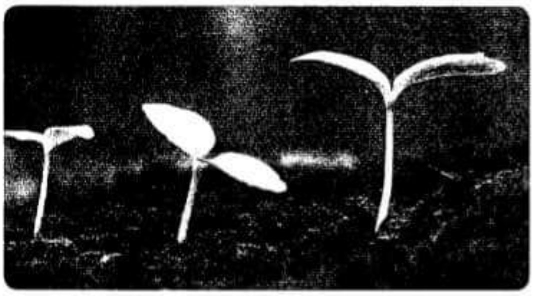
keys



cotton



oil



A plant **comes from** a seed.



A pot **is made from** clay.

(B) Use *comes from* OR *is made/are made from* and match.

1. Cotton	comes from	wood.
2. Keys	is made from	a plant.
3. Paper	are made from	cashmere goats.
4. Cups and plates		metal.
5. Wool		clay.

(C) Write four sentences using these words.

1. wool/sheep Wool comes from cashmere goats
2. oil/ground Oil comes from under the ground .
3. shoes/leather Shoes are made from leather .
4. T-shirts/cotton T-shirts are mades from cotton .

(D) Read the sentences. Write the sentences from activity C again.

Use most some always often usually

a) Most milk comes from cows and goats, but some milk comes from sheep.

b) Most paper is made from wood, but some is made from plants like bamboo.



bamboo

c) Keys are always made from metal, but there are many different metals.

d) Cups and plates are usually made from clay, but some are made from metal.

1. Milk usually come from cows and goats ,but milk often come from sheep
2. Paper always made from wood , but paper often made from plant like bamboo
3. Most keys are made from metal , but there are many different metals
4. Most cups and plates are usually made from clay, but they often made from metals .

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اعداد الاستاذ احمد شكري ٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤	# قواعد الوحدة الثانية	للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson six : **MY MAGAZINE مجلتي**

A blog مقال



Working in a busy hospital

Many people we know have been to a hospital or [illegible] a doctor. But do you sometimes think about what [illegible] like to work in a hospital? This is a doctor's story.

العمل في مستشفى مزدحم

العديد من الناس الذين نعرفهم قد ذهبو الى المستشفى لكننا في بعض الاحيان نفكر ماذا عن العاملين هناك و هذه قصة هذه الطبيبة



Tell us about what you do every day.

I'm a doctor. I am a heart doctor (or surgeon). From Sunday to Thursday, I work in a hospital. I wear a uniform – it is a white cotton coat and a thin white or blue headscarf. I look after my patients and I try to make them better. I get up very early because I usually do operations in the mornings. In the afternoons, I visit the wards and check on my patients.



اخبيرينا عن ماذا تفعلين كل يوم

انا طبيبة .اخصائية جراحة القلب . من الاحد الى الخميس انا اعمل في المستشفى .انا ارتدي زي موحد . هو مصنوع من القطن الابيض وارتدي شال ازرق .انا اعتني بالمرضى واحاول ان احسن من وضعهم .انا استيقض مبكرا عادتا لاني اعمل عملية كل صباح .في المساء انا ازور الردهة لاطمن على المرضى



Is your job difficult?

I work with a small team of other doctors and nurses. We are usually very busy. I often work for many hours. Some operations take a long time, perhaps five or six hours. It is a difficult job, but I love it.

هل وظيفتك شاقة ؟

انا اعمل مع فريق صغير من الاطباء والممرضين .نحن عادتا نكون مشغولين لعمل لساعات طويلة .بعض العمليات تستغرق وقت طويل .ربما خمس او ستة ساعات .هي وظيفة شاقة لكني احبها



What are you doing now?

Today is Saturday and it's my weekend. I'm not working in the hospital. I'm spending time with my family. We are shopping in the mall. Today we are looking for winter clothes. My son is buying a warm denim jacket. My daughter is buying a thick sweater. I'm buying comfortable shoes for work. But we're not shopping now. What are we doing?

ماذا تفعلين الان ؟

اليوم الاحد واحنة عطلة لي انا لا اعمل اليوم انا اقضي وقتي مع عائلتي نتسوق في المول .اليوم انا ابحث عن ملابس شتوية .ابني يشتري جاكيت قطني وابنتي تبحث عن معطف ثخين .وانا اريد ان اشتري احذية مريحة للعمل .لكننا لم نشتري شيئ لحد الان .ماذا نفعل ؟

What do you do at the weekends?

I spend time at home. I do washing and cleaning. I play with my children and I see my friends. I cook and I clean the house. Sometimes, I play tennis. When I feel tired, I read or watch TV.

ماذا تفعلين في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع؟

انا اقضي وقتي في البيت .اغسل وانظف و العب مع اطفالي وارى بعض الاصدقاء بعض الاحيان العب تنس وعندما اشعر بالنعاس انام او اشاهد التلفاز

Activity Book lesson six

C Read the sentences and write **and** or **but**.

1. I have a brother, ___but___ I don't have a sister.
2. I ate chicken for lunch ___and___ I had it for dinner, too.
3. Lots of boots are made of leather, ___but___ some are made of rubber.
4. Mariam speaks English ___and___ she speaks French, too.
5. The TV is on, ___but___ we're not watching it.
6. Yesterday was cloudy and cold, ___but___ it didn't rain.
7. We grow rice on our farm, ___but___ we don't grow vegetables.
8. My cousin is in grade 6 ___and___ I am, too.

prepared by
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اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الثانية

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Seven : Check my understanding

Read "Working in a busy hospital " and tick (✓) Yes or No

	Yes	No
1- A surgeon is a doctor who does operations .	✓	
2 - She always does operations in the Morning.	✓	
3 - She wear a uniform at work .	✓	
4 - Today she is shopping with friends .		✓
5 - She is shopping for a white coat for work .		✓
6- Her daughter is buying a thick sweater .	✓	
7 - They go to the shopping mall every day .		✓
8 - She sometimes plays tennis at the weekends .	✓	

Find the correct tense of the verb and circle it .

1 - I **work** / am working with a small team of other doctors and nurse .

ملاحظة : نختار الفعل المجرد من ing لانه يتلكم عن عمله وهذا يدل على ان زمن الجملة هو مضارع بسط

2 - I am getting up / **get up** very early because I usually do operations in the morning .

ملاحظة :نختار فعل مجرد ايضا لوجود ظرف التكرار (usually) و هذا يدل على زمن المضارع البسيط

3 - I shop / **am shopping** for some comfortable shoes for work .

ملاحظة :نختار فعل يحتوي على (ing) لان المتكلم يخطط لشراء شئ وهذا يدل على المضارع المستمر

4 - I often **work** / am working for many hours .

ملاحظة :نختار فعل مجرد ايضا لوجود ظرف التكرار (usually) و هذا يدل على زمن المضارع البسيط

5 - My daughter buys / **is buying** a thick sweater .

ملاحظة :نختار فعل يحتوي على (ing) لان الحدث وقع اثناء الكلام وهذا يدل على زمن المضارع المستمر .

اعداد الاستاذ
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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

6 - I am cooking / cook and am cleaning / clean the house .

ملاحظة :نختار فعل يحتوي على (ing) لان الحدث وقع اثناء الكلام وهذا يدل على زمن المضارع المستمر .

7 - What do we do / are we doing now ?

ملاحظة :نختار فعل يحتوي على (ing) لوجود كلمة (now) وهذا يدل على زمن المضارع المستمر .

8 - When I feel tired , I read / am reading or watch / am watching TV.

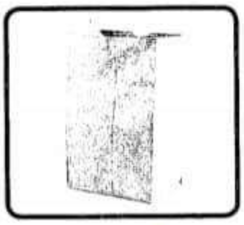
ملا حظة وجود الفعل(feel) وهو من الحواس الخمسة ويدل على فعل المضارع البسيط ولذلك نختار فعل مجرد

Activity Book Lesson seven

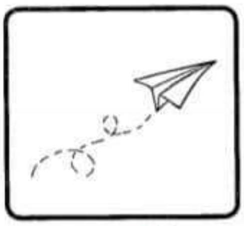
(B) Read and write T for true and F for false.

1. Paper is all around us at home and in the classroom. F
2. The first paper was made in China. T
3. The Ancient Egyptians didn't know how to make paper. F
4. Only three things are made from paper. F
5. I am using paper now. T
6. Paper can be made from many different things. T
7. *Conserve* means to look after. T
8. We can't use old paper to make new paper. T

(C) Write the names under the pictures.



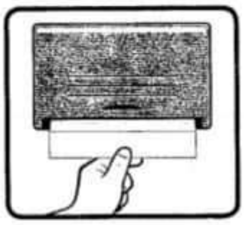
a paper bag



a paper plane



a newspaper



a paper towel

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

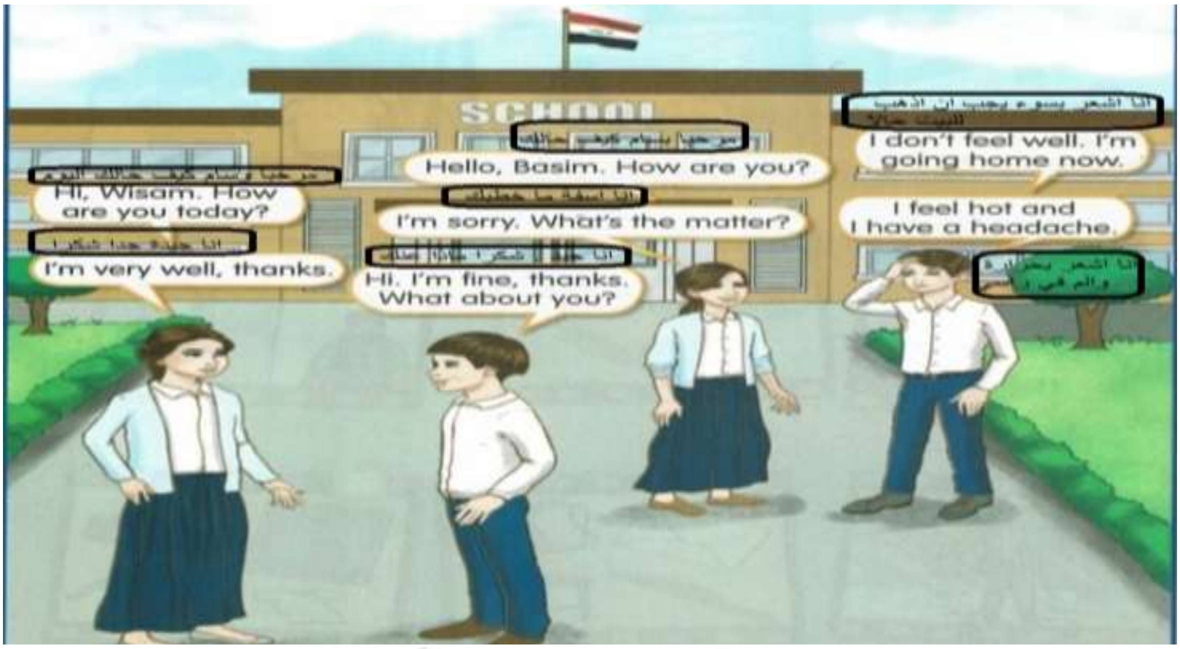
قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

للسادس الابتدائي

"Unit Three"
الوحدة الثالثة

Lesson one : How are you today ? كيف حالك اليوم

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية ألقاء التحية على الأشخاص وكيفية السؤال عن الصحة . وأيضا سنتعلم أسماء بعض الحالات المرضية .





ملاحظة : للسؤال عن صحة شخص معين او عدة أشخاص نستخدم القاعدة التالية :

How + does / do + he / she / they + feel ?

ملاحظة : مع (does) نستخدم الضمائر المفردة (he - she) ومع (do) نستخدم ضمائر الجمع (they- you)

للاجابة نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

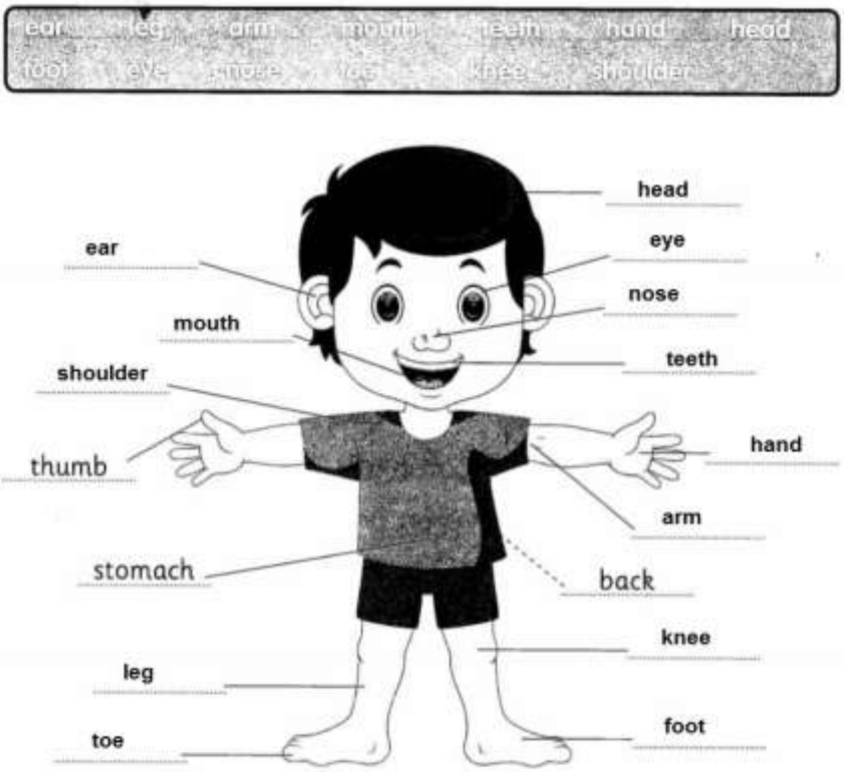
he / she / they / I + has / have + اسم المرض

-How do you feel ? I feel a headache .

-How does she feel ? She has a cold .

Activity Book lesson one

A -



B -

3 - He has a headache .

4 - He has a stomachache .

5 - She has a temperature .

6 - She has a rash .

7 - He has a cough .

8 - She has an earache .

9- She has a sore throat .

10 - He has broken arm .

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Two

You should.. انت يجب...

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم فعل الالزام (should) والذي يعني يجب .والذي يستخدم لاعطاء النصائح في الحالات الخطرة والمرض والتي تتطلب اتخاذ التدابير المطلوبة حالا .



You should



take some medicine

تاخذ بعض العلاج



drink something hot

تشرب مشروبدافئ



go to bed

تذهب للفراش



wear warm clothes

تلبس ملابس دافئة



take a tablet

قرص الدواء



eat lots of fruit

اكل الكثير من الفواكه



go to a doctor

الذهاب للطبيب

Activity Book lesson two

(A) Read and match the sentences.

You should +	1. go	something hot.	3
	2. wear	a tablet.	5
	3. drink	to bed.	1
	4. go	lots of fruit.	6
	5. take	warm clothes.	2
	6. eat	to a doctor.	4

(C) Complete these words.

1. heada**c h** e
2. stoma**c h**
3. **T h**roat
4. cou**g h**
5. ra**s h**
6. too**t h**ache

(D)

1 - Headache / *k* / **2 - Stomach** / *k* / **3 - Throat** / *th* /

4 - Cough / *f* / **5 - Rash** / *sh* / **6 - toothache** / *th* /

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Lesson Three : Helping friends مساعدة الأصدقاء

في هذا الدرس ايضا سنتعلم اعطاء النصائح للاصدقاء وذلك باستخدام (should) والتي تعني يجب او ينبغي او استخدام (shouldn't) والتي تعني يجب لا.

Read and help these children. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't and the correct verb.

لدي الم في معدتي

I have a stomach ache.
You **shouldn't** **eat** so much cake.
يجب ان لا تاكل الكثير من الكعك
eat / drink



لقد جرحت اصبعي

She cut her finger.
She **should** **put** a plaster or a bandage on it.
يجب ان تضع لاصق جروح
put / wear



لدي الم في معدتي

I have a toothache.
You **should** **go** to a dentist.
يجب ان تذهب لطبيب الاسنان
go / look



اعتقد اني كسرت ساقي

I think my leg is broken.
You **shouldn't** **stand** on it.
يجب ان لا تقف عليها
stand / go



هو لايشعر بصحة جيدة لديه رشح والتهاب بلعوم

He doesn't feel well. He has a cough, a cold and his throat is sore.
He **shoudn't** **be** at school.
يجب ان لايذهب للمدرسة
be / work



قدمي تؤلمنى

My feet are hurting.
Your shoes are too small.
You **should** **buy** some bigger ones.
يجب ان تشتري حذاء جديد
take / buy



هم دائما تعبين في المدرسة

They are always tired at school.
They **should** **get** more sleep.
يجب ان يناموا اكثر
get / do



It is so hot and he feels sick.
He **should** **drink** more water.
يجب ان يشرب الكثير من الماء
drink / like



My little brother burnt himself.
He **shouldn't** **touch** hot saucepans.
يجب ان لا يلمس القدر وهو حار
touch / have



Read the email from a friend.

To: ____________ (write your name here)
Subject: A bad day

Hi. I had a bad day yesterday. I went to the park with my team to practise playing volleyball. It was a hot day and we played for five hours. I only had a cup of tea for breakfast. In my backpack, I had a big bag of sweets and a small tin of cola. I was wearing my younger brother's trainers because mine were at school. I was also wearing my new woollen sweater because I like it so much.

At first, I had a headache, but I didn't stop playing. Then I got very hot, but I didn't stop. Then my feet started to hurt. Then I felt very bad and I felt dizzy. This is a picture of how I felt!

My friends carried me home. My mum and dad gave me water to drink and put me to bed with a cold towel on my head. My mum made me some soup. I feel better now, but yesterday was a bad day.



Ahmad

مرحبا . انا كان لدي يوم سيئ البارحة . لقد ذهبت الى المتنزه مع فريق كرة اليد للتمرن . لقد كان يوم حار لقد لعبنا لمدة خمس ساعات

انا الوحيد الذي شربت كوب من الشاي للفطور . في حقيبة ظهري . كان لدي علبة كبيرة من الحلويات و قنية صغيرة من الكولا . كنت البس حذاء اخي الصغير الرياضي لان حذائي كان في المدرسة . وكنت ارتدري معطفي الصوفي الجديد لاني احبه جدا . في البداية اصبح لدي صداع لكني لم اتوقف عن اللعب ومن ثم ارتفعت حرارتي لكني لم اتوقف ومن ثم بدات قدمي تؤلمني بشدة .وبعدها شعرت بدوار شديد .هذه تظهر حالتي .صدقائي حملوني الى البيت .امي اعطتني ماء وابي وضع لي كمادات امي صنعي لي بعض الشوربة .بعدها شعرت بتحسن .لكن البارحة كان يومي السيئ

احمد

Help your friend. Match the phrases to make complete sentences. Look carefully at the words in colour.

1	You should eat	so you should lie down.	10
2	You shouldn't wear	enough water.	5
3	You should have	so you should cool down under a tree.	9
4	You shouldn't play	shoes that are too small.	2
5	You should drink	enough breakfast.	1
6	You shouldn't only eat	enough breaks.	3
7	You shouldn't wear	so you should rest.	10
8	You have a headache	sweets.	6
9	You feel hot	for too many hours.	4
10	You feel dizzy	clothes that are too thick.	7

prepared by
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Activity Book lesson three

(A) Write the verbs.

is/are · drink · feel · wear · break · go · burn · eat · put

1. is/are too small/big
2. put a plaster on the cut
3. eat too many sweets
4. Break your arm
5. Wear a thick sweater
6. Feel sick
7. Burn yourself
8. Drink enough water
9. go to the dentist

(B) Use the phrases from activity A in sentences.

1. My feet hurt because these trainers are too small.
2. You shouldn't eat too many sweet
3. If you cut your finger, put a plaster on the cut
4. You should go to the hospital if you break your arm
5. When it's cold, you should wear a thick sweater
6. These shoes are size 42, they are too big
7. I had too much chocolate and now I eat too many sweets
8. Don't touch that hot saucepan – you will burn youself
9. When the weather is hot, you should always drink enough water
10. She has a toothache, she should go to the dentist

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reflexive pronouns

ملاحظة : الضمائر المنعكسة تستخدم ال ضمير المنعكس مفعول لأن الفاعل والمفعول هو نفس الشخص(تُستخدم عندما يقع أثر الفعل علي نفسِ فاعله، أو عند الرغبة في التّأكيد)

تنتهي الضمائر المنعكسة بكلمة self للمفرد و selves للجمع.

Singular مفرد **Plural جمع**

ضمير الفاعل	الضمير المنعكس	ضمير الفاعل	الضمير المنعكس
I أنا	Myself نفسي	we نحن	ourselves أنفسنا
He هو	Himself نفسه	They هم/هن	Themselves أنفسهم/ انفسهن
She هي	Herself نفسها	you أنتم/أنتن	yourselves أنفسكم/ انفسكن
It هو/هي	Itself نفسه/نفسها		
you أنت	yourself نفسك/ بنفسك		

الامثلة كما في التمرين التالي :

(D) Complete the sentences with pronoun+self OR pronoun+selves.

1. I cut myself with a sharp knife.
2. They taught themselves to cook.
3. You have a cold. You should look after yourself.
4. We enjoyed ourselves at the park.
5. He fell off his bike and hurt himself.
6. My sister likes to look at herself in the mirror.
7. My cat saw Itself in the mirror.

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قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Four : Using the internet استخدام الانترنيت

في هذا الدرس ستعلم كيفية استخدام والدخول الى الانترنيت وتعلم مفردات ومصطلحات الانترنيت : وتقسم مصطلحات الانترنيت الى اسماء (nouns) وافعال (verbs) كما يلي :

١ ـ الاسماء nouns وهي :

the internet شبكة الانترنيت   login لولوج او دخول الى الشبكة   computer الحاسوب   enter دخول

Smartphone هاتف ذكي   keyboard لوحة المفاتيح   tablet كمبيوتر لوحي

webpage صفحة الكترونية   website موقع على الانترنيت   screen الشاشة

the web (www) مفتاح الدخول الى الانترنيت   mouse الفارة   an address عنوان الكتروني

touch screen شاشة لمس

---

٢ ـ الافعال (verbs) وهي :

access دخول   come up ظهور   go online اتصال بالانترنيت   navigate يجتاز

search بحث   scroll up رفع   scroll down خفض   press ضغط

click on النقر على .

Activity Book lesson four

Ⓐ Read. Match the icons with what they mean.

1 scroll up/ down icons	Search means 'look for' something. 2
2 search icon	Smartphones and some computers and laptops have **touchscreens**. You don't need a mouse with a touchscreen. 5
3 click icon	The **internet** connects millions of computers. The web (the *world wide web* or just **www**) is how you access information using the internet. 4
4 internet icon	Click is a short sound. On computers, **click** means choose something you want to see or do. 3
5 touchscreen icons	Scroll means move: you can go up or down to see what you want. 1

(B) Match a verb from Column **A** with a noun phrase from Column **B**.

Column A	Column B
1. go online	enter on your keyboard 4
2. search	the webpage by scrolling up or down 5
3. key in	the web 1
4. press	to find a website 2
5. navigate	using your mouse 6
6. click	the address you want 3

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Five : Going online الاتصال بشبكة الانترنيت

في هذا الدرس دانيا تساعد جديها على كيفية استعمال الانترنيت. ونحن ايضا سنتعلم كيفية الاتصال بالانترنيت وكيفية استخدام مصطلحات الانترنيت



مساعدة جدي وجدتي

جدي كبيران في السن ويرتدون نظارات طبية ولا يستطيعون ان يروا الكلمات الصغيرة وسوف اساعدهم في استخدام الكمبيوتر.على الانترنيت جدي كان وجد عدة علاجات للزكام وجدتي وجدت الكثير من الافكار حول صناعة الكعك

Helping my grandparents

My grandparents are old now. They both wear glasses and can't see small writing very well. I am going to help them to use a computer.

On the internet, my grandpa can find ideas to help with coughs and colds, and my grandma can find lots of new recipes for cakes and biscuits.

Read and complete the conversations.

a website, click on, the mouse, key in, search, an address, scroll, online

Conversation 1

First, you need to go online to find a website you want.

OK. How do I do that?

So Grandpa, let's search for a website about coughs and colds.

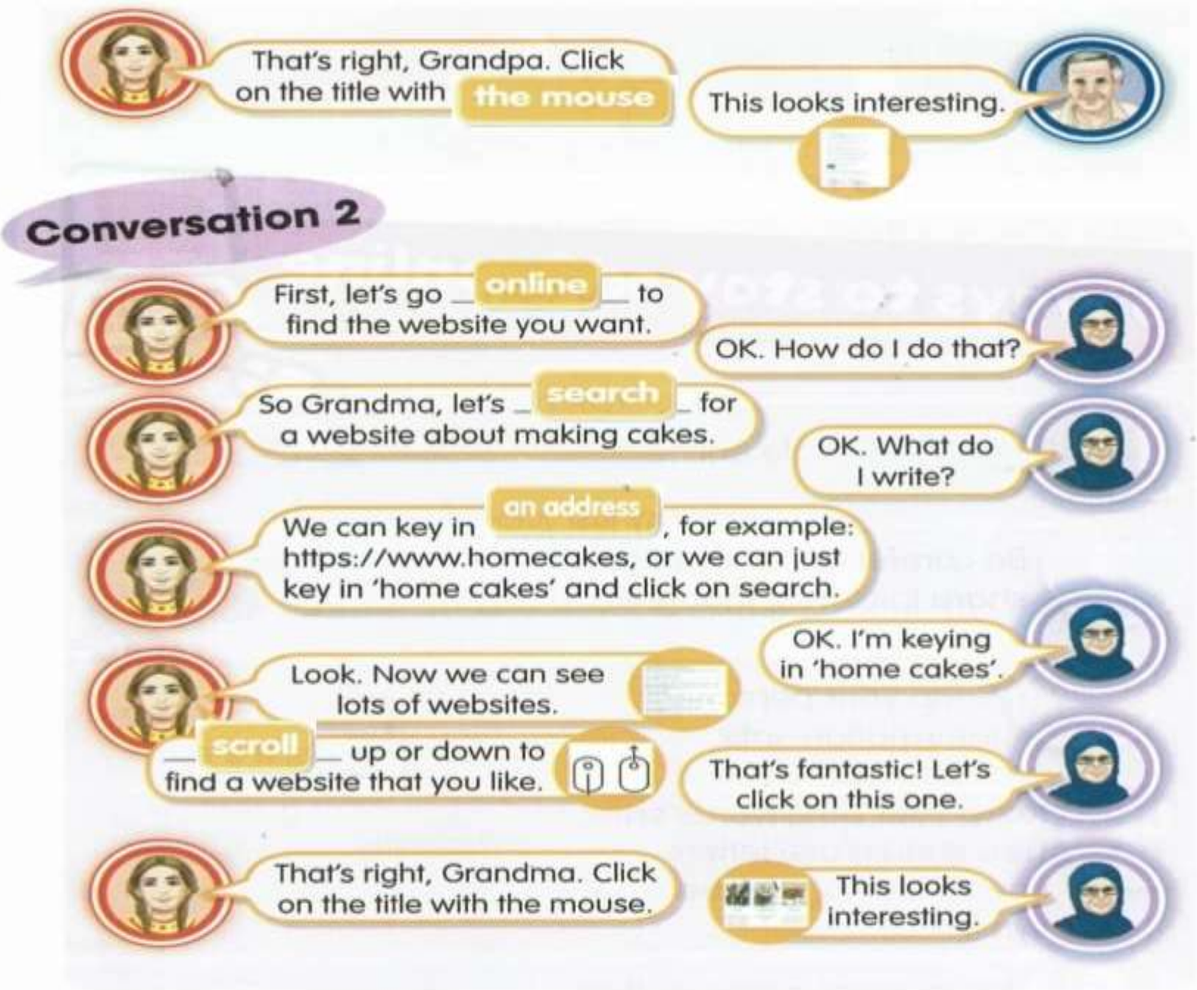
OK. What do I write?

We can key in an address, for example: https://www.coughsandcolds, or we can just key in 'coughs and colds' and click on search.

OK. I'm keying in 'coughs and colds'.

Look. Now we can see lots of websites about this.

That's fantastic! Let's click on this one.



Activity Book lesson five

(A) There is a mistake in one word in each sentence. Underline the mistakes.

1. The interworld connects millions of computers everywhere.
2. First, you go onweb to find what you want.
3. Then you search for a webplace that you are interested in.
4. You can key out an address if you know it.
5. When you want to see more about something on your screen, just clock on it.
6. I want to search for information about making cakes. Here's an interesting dress https://www.homecakes.
7. Now, school up and down to see more webpages.
8. Using your house or touchscreen to find what you want is called *navigating*.

(B) Write the correct words.

1. internet 2. a web 3. a website 4. key in
5. click 6. an address 7. scroll 8. mouse

LOOK

the internet **the** web BUT **a** website **an** address

We say 'the internet' and 'the web' because there is only one.

You know other words that are like this:

the Sun / **the** Moon / **the** world (= our world)

Rivers have *the*: **the** Euphrates / **the** Tigris

ملاحظات حول بعض استخدامات (the) ال التعريف كما نسميها في اللغة العربية .

١ ـ تستخدم للتعبير عن الاسماء التى تعتبر واحد ومفرد

The earth الارض – The sky السماء- The moon القمر

٢ ـ تستخدم مع اسماء الانهار مثل

the Euphrates - the Tigris

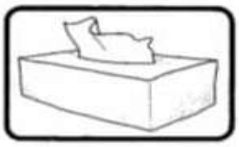
(C)

Colds and coughs can make you feel very unwell.



When you have a cold or a cough, you can feel 1 **hot** or cold. Your temperature can be high. You can have a 2 **headache** and have a sore 3 **throat**. Sometimes, you feel tired and do not feel like eating. You will probably have a runny 4 **nose** too.

Colds are not made better by medicine. Your body will stop the cold and the cough by itself. The best thing to do is rest or go to 5 **bed**. Remember to drink lots of 6 **water** or hot drinks like tea with honey and lemon. You should sneeze into a tissue to stop other people getting your cold.



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قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Six :

MY MAGAZINE مجلتي

STAY SAFE ONLINE ابقى بامان على الانترنيت

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية المحافظة على الامان في الانترنيت هنالك ٦ طرق للمحافظة على امان الانترنيت :



1 Be nice to people online.
كن لطيف مع الناس على الانترنيت

2 Be careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).
كن حذر بنشرك للصور والافكار

3 Keep your personal information safe.
ابقي معلوماتك في امان وسرية

4 Keep your passwords safe. (You should use letters, capital letters, numbers and symbols.)
حافظ على كلمات السر بامان واجعلها رموز وحروف

5 Never meet a person that you only know online.
لا تلتقي الاشخاص الذين تعرفت عليهم على الانترنيت

6 If you find something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.
اذا وجدت شيئ لايعجبك اخبر اهلك او معلمتك

Activity Book lesson six

(A) Write the missing verbs.

1. ___**be**___ nice to people online.
2. ___**keep**___ your passwords safe.
3. ___**be**___ careful about what you share (pictures, thoughts).
4. Never ___**meet**___ a person that you only know online.
5. ___**keep**___ your personal information safe.
6. If you ___**find**___ something you don't like online, tell your parents or your teacher.

Must & Should

١- Should : وهو فعل مساعد يستخدم لاعطاء النصيحة والاجبار . وتستخدم (shouldn't) في حالة النفي لاعطاء النصيحة ايضا:

You should be nice to people online .

You shouldn't eat too many sweet .

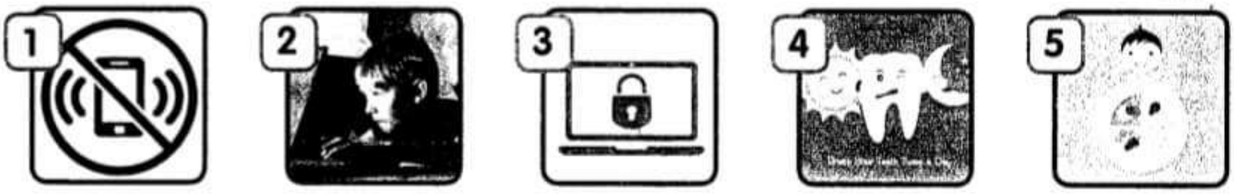
٢- Must: وهو فعل مساعد يستخدم ايضا للاجبار (أمر) ولكن اكثر قوة تعبيرا من (should) . وتستخدم (mustn't) لاجبار بالنفي :

You must keep your passwords safe .

we mustn't use our Smartphone .

Ⓒ Match a sentence and a picture. Complete the sentences with **must/mustn't** or **should/shouldn't**.

1. I shouldn't forget to clean my teeth in the morning and in the evening. 4
2. I must keep my password safe. 3
3. My dad said I mustn't play games for too long. 2
4. We should eat healthy food. 5
5. Look at this sign. It says we mustn't use our smartphones. 1



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D Circle the correct adjective and complete the sentences.

1.	easy	(hard)	This Maths task is ____________ (11x – 5)2 – (10x–1)2 – (3x – 20)(7x + 10) = 12
2.	(interesting)	boring	There are many ____________ websites where you can learn about lots of things.
3.	nice	(bad)	Be careful, because there are lots of ____________ websites.
4.	(friendly)	unfriendly	My grandparents are very ____________ people and always try to help everyone.
5.	helpful	(unhelpful)	This website is very ____________. It doesn't tell you how to make a cake.
6.	safe	(unsafe)	It is ____________ to put your personal information online.

المعاكسات

easy سهل × hard صعب

interesting ممتع × boring ممل

nice لطيف × bad سيئ

friendly ودود × unfriendly غير ودي

safe امن × unsafe غير امن

للسادس الابتدائي	# قواعد الوحدة الثالثة	اعداد الاستاذ احمد شكري ٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson seven : **check my understand**

Read '6 ways to stay safe online' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

		Yes	No
1	You shouldn't share your thoughts with friends.		✔
2	This is a good password *'Password123'*.		✔
3	If you don't like something online, tell an adult.	✔	
4	You must never meet people that you only know online.	✔	
5	You should never keep your personal information safe.		✔
6	It's a bad idea to put your phone number online.	✔	

Circle the correct word.

1. I have a headache. I must / **should** lie down and rest.
2. You mustn't / **must** have a secret password for your email.
3. When the weather is hot, you **should** / must drink enough water.
4. My mum said I shouldn't / **mustn't** wear my new shoes in the rain.
5. You shouldn't / **mustn't** meet a person that you only know online.
6. He has a broken arm. He must / **should** go to the hospital.
7. You have a cold and a cough. You mustn't / **shouldn't** go to school.
8. She cut her finger with a knife. She **should** / must put a plaster on it.

Activity Book lesson seven

B Read and write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. Dad doesn't want to buy a laptop. F
2. Mum thinks that heavy laptops are the best because they're strong. F
3. The family can use the laptop in different rooms. T
4. It's a good idea to write your password down and keep it safe. F
5. The children can share photos with their family. T
6. All the laptops were too expensive. F
7. Basim's family looked at lots of laptops. T
8. The laptop they bought is black with silver keys. F

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

اعداد الاستاذ

احمد شكري

٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson eight : **Looking after Ammar الاعتناء بعمار**




6
Ammar tries to cut a tomato. The knife slips and cuts his finger.
عمار حاول تقطيع الطماطم
لكن السكين انزلقت وجرحت.
اصبعه
7
He starts to cry. Dania sees what has happened. She calls Wisam to get a plaster.
لقد بدأ بالبكاء دانيا شاهدت ماحدث واخبرت وسام ليحضر لاصق
الجروح
8
Wisam, get a plaster quickly.
وسام بسرعة احضر اللاصق
9
They put the plaster on Ammar's finger and give him a hug. He stops crying.
وضعو له اللاصق على
اصبعه .وضموه ليتوقف
عن البكاء
I wanted to help you.
كنت اريد مساعدتك
10
Mum and dad come home and the children tell them about the accident.
امي وابي عادوا الى البيت والاطفال قالو لهم
عن الحادث
You mustn't use sharp knives!
يجب ان لاتلعب
بالسكين لانها حادة
11
The family have their dinner. Dania's macaroni with tomatoes and cheese is delicious.
العائلة تناولت عشائها .معكرونة دانيا بالجبن والطماطم كانت لذيذة
I still like tomatoes!
انا لازلت احب الطماطم

Activity Book lesson eight

(A) Look at the story on pages 52 and 53 of the Pupil's Book. Can you put the sentences in order?

1 Wisam and Dania are at home with Ammar. Their parents are at work.

2 Wisam is working online.

12 *The family have their dinner. Ammar says: 'I still like tomatoes!'*

3 Dania is making dinner to help her parents.

10 Mum and dad come home.

5 Ammar gets bored. He gets a big knife and some tomatoes. He thinks: 'I can help.'

6 His sister doesn't see him.

9 They put the plaster on Ammar's finger. He stops crying.

4 Ammar is playing with his toys in the kitchen.

11 Mum says: 'You mustn't use sharp knives!'

8 He starts to cry. Dania sees him. She says: 'Wisam, get a plaster quickly.'

7 Ammar tries to cut a tomato. The knife slips and cuts his finger.

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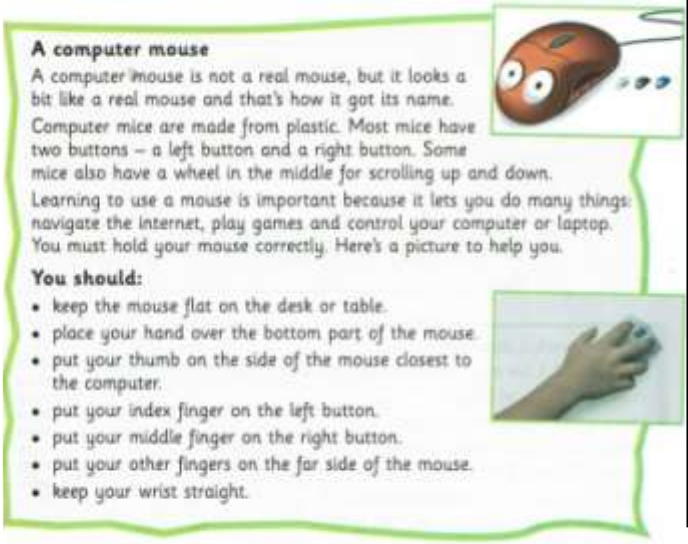
قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

للسادس الابتدائي

Unit Four

Revision

Lesson Two :



A computer mouse

A computer mouse is not a real mouse, but it looks a bit like a real mouse and that's how it got its name. Computer mice are made from plastic. Most mice have two buttons – a left button and a right button. Some mice also have a wheel in the middle for scrolling up and down. Learning to use a mouse is important because it lets you do many things: navigate the internet, play games and control your computer or laptop. You must hold your mouse correctly. Here's a picture to help you.

You should:

- keep the mouse flat on the desk or table.
- place your hand over the bottom part of the mouse.
- put your thumb on the side of the mouse closest to the computer.
- put your index finger on the left button.
- put your middle finger on the right button.
- put your other fingers on the far side of the mouse.
- keep your wrist straight.

فارة الكمبيوتر :
فارة الكمبيوتر ليست فارة حقيقية , لكن تشبهها قليلا ومن هذا اتت تسميتها هذه . فارة الكمبيوتر مصنوعة من البلاستك . معظم الفارات تحتوي على زرين للنقر اليمين واليسار وبعض الانواع تحتوي على عجلة في الوسط تستخدم للتحريك فوق وتحت . التعلم على استخدام الفارة لانها تدعك تفعل عدة اشياء تصفح الانترنيت الالعاب والتحكم بالكمبيوتر المحمول .ويجب ان تمسك الفارة جيدا .

١- يجب ان تضع الفارة على منضدة مسطحة
٢- ضع يدك فوق نهاية الفارة
٣- ضع ابهامك على الجانب القريب للكمبيوتر
٤- ضع السبابة على الزر الايسر
٥-ضع الوسطى فوق الزر الايمين
٦ - ضع بقية الاصابع على الجانب الاخر من الفارة
٧- حافظ على ذراعك مستقيمة

1 Why is it called a mouse?
Because it look a bit like a real

2 How many buttons do most mice have?
Most mice have two buttons .

3 What do you use the wheel for?
I use wheel for scrolling up and down .

4 Which finger should you put on the left button?
I put my index on left button .

5 Where should you put your thumb?
I put my thumb on right thumb .

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قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

السادس الابتدائي

"Unit Five"

الوحدة الخامسة

Lesson one: Past , Present , Future الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية استخدام و التكلم عن زمن الماضي وزمن المضارع المستمر (الحاضر) وأيضا كيفية التحدث عن المستقبل :

١ـ الماضي البسيط Simple Past

من الأزمنة الهامة والسهلة التي تفيد بالإخبار عن أحداثٍ حدثت في الماضي. يدل الماضي البسيط Simple Past على أحداث حصلت في الماضي وانتهت. وتتم صياغة الماضي البسيط Simple past عن طريق وضع (ed) الى نهاية الفعل .

امثلة :



When I was younger my mum dressed me . عندما كنت صغير امي كانت تغير لي ملابسي



When I was younger I liked playing with toys . عندما كنت صغير كنت العب بألعابي



When I was younger my parents fed me . عندما كنت صغير اهلي كانوا يطعموني

٢ـ زمن المضارع المستمر Present Continues:

يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يقع الان وقت الكلام (now) ويتكون من

am/ is / are + فعل +ing

امثلة



Now , I dress myself .Here I am putting my shirt .الان انا اغير ثيابي .هنا انا اخلع قميصي



Now , I like playing computer games .Here I am playing a new game .my little brother is watching me

الان انا العب العام الكمبيوتر .وهنا انا العب لعبة جديدة واختي الصغير يشاهدني



Now , I can feed myself .Here Iam eating spaghetti. الان انا استطيع اطعم نفسي .هنا انا اكل الاسبكتي

٢-زمن المستقبل البسيط Future Simple:

هو الزمن الذي نستخدمه للتحدث عن الأشياء او النشاطات او الافعال التي تحدث في المستقبل.
سوأ كان المستقبل القريب او البعيد.حسب القاعدة التالية :
ملاحظة :نستخدم **will** للتنبؤ للمستقبل.

فاعل+ will + فعل

امثلة



In the future , I will buy my own clothes . في المستقبل ساقوم بشراء ملابسي بنفسي



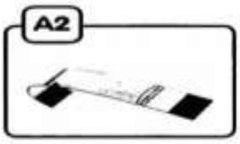
In the future , I will be an IT programmer . في المستقبل سوف اكون مبرمج حاسوب



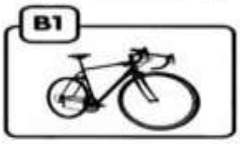
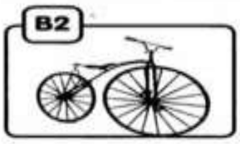
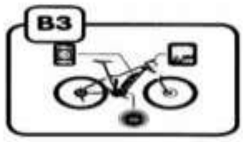
In the future , I will cook my own food . في المستقبل سوف سوف اصنع طعامي بنفسي

Activity Book lesson one

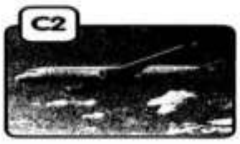
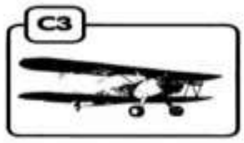
(A) Look at the photos of inventions. Answer the questions.


1. What are these inventions? They are all __Phones__
2. Which photo shows how these inventions:
   a) were in the past __A3__, b) are now in the present __A1__, c) will be in the future __A2__?

3. What are these inventions? They are all __bicycles__
4. Which photo shows how these inventions:
   a) were in the past __B2__, b) are now in the present __B1__, c) will be in the future __B3__?

5. What are these inventions? They are all __planes__
6. Which photo shows how these inventions:
   a) were in the past __C3__, b) are now in the present __C2__, c) will be in the future __C1__?

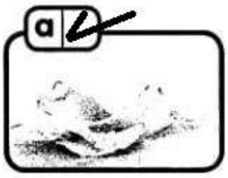
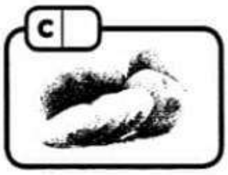
(B) Read and choose the correct answers to the questions.

A fun invention that everyone likes

In 1853, a man called George Crum, who was a chef in a restaurant in America, invented potato chips by chance. A difficult customer often sent his French fries back because they were too soft and not crispy.

Mr Crum had a clever idea. He sliced the potatoes so that they were very thin. Then he fried them in oil until they were crispy and crunchy. Then he put some salt on them. The customer was very happy with this new type of fried potato. That is how the invention happened, just by chance!

1. What did George Crum invent?

a ☑ 
b ☐ 
c ☐ 

2. What did the customer want?
   a) soft fries ☐ b) hard fries ☐ c) crispy fries ☑
3. What did Mr Crum do first?
   a) He grated the potatoes. ☐ b) He baked the potatoes. ☐
   c) He sliced the potatoes thinly. ☑
4. How did Mr Crum cook his new invention?
   a) in oil ☑ b) in the oven ☐ c) in water ☐
5. Did the customer like the new invention?
   a) No, he didn't. ☐ b) Yes, he did. ☑ c) He added salt. ☐

prepared by
Ahmed Shukry
07701304084

السادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Two : The Past في الماضي

في هذا الدرس سنتحدث عن الزمن الماضي وعن بعض الاختراعات التي تم اختراعها في الماضي وادت الى تغير العالم ومن خلالها اصبحت الحياة اكثر سهولة .

Telephone

Many people helped to make this invention possible. In 1876, it was Mr Bell who made the first useful telephone. The telephone is a means of communication over distance.



Make your own telephone

An old telephone

الهاتف

كثير من الناس تعاونوا ليكون هذا الاختراع حقيقي .في عام ١٨٧٦ كان السيد بيل اول مخترع لهاتف يمكن استعماله . الهاتف يعني وسيلة للاتصال عبر مسافات بعيدة

Cars

People disagree about who invented the car (or **automobile**), but we can probably say that the key inventor was Mr Benz. He made the first true automobile in 1885–1886.

Here is the first car. Do you think it looks like a bicycle?



السيارات

الناس غير متفقين على من اول من اخترع السيارة .ولكن المفتاح لاختراع السيارة كان السيد بنز .الذي اخترع اول سيارة حقيقية في عا ١٨٨٥-١٨٨٦

وهذه هي صورة اول سيارة .هل تعتقد بانها تشبه الدراجة الهوائية

Computers

There have been inventions to help calculation (+, −, x, ÷) for thousands of years. In the 11th century, Al-Bairuni, a famous mathematician, made many important calculations.

Many others followed him, but it is Mr Babbage, an engineer, who today we call the 'father of the computer'. However, it was Mrs Lovelace, another mathematician, who saw that computers could do more than just calculate.



This computer was made in about 1985.

الحواسيب / الكمبيوترات

لقد كان يوجد عدة اختراعات لتساعد في عمليات الحساب (الجمع و الطرح و الضرب والقسمة) على مدى الاف السنين .في القرن الحادي عشر اخترع الباروني عالم الرياضيات المشهور عدة الات حاسبة مهمة .

والكثير تبعوه . ولكن المهندس بابيج الذي يسمى اليوم اب الكمبيوتر . ومع ذلك عالمة الرياضيات(لاف ليس) التي رات بان ذلك الحاسوب يستطيع ان يفعل اكثر من عمليات الحساب

Read about the inventions on page 60 and tick (✔) Yes or No.



	Yes	No
1 The invention of the first useful telephone came in 1867.	☐	✔
2 The word automobile is another word for car.	✔	☐
3 The car was invented more than 150 years ago.	✔	☐
4 The car was invented before the telephone.	☐	✔
5 **5 + 8 – 3 = 10** is a calculation.	✔	☐

Complete the sentences using the words in the boxes.

1 Many people helped to invent the telephone.

the | invent | telephone

2 Mr Benz made the first car in 1885 - 1886

1885–1886 | first | the | car | in

3 Al-Bairuni was a mathematician who lived in the 11th century

the | century | in | 11th

4 A mathematician is a person who makes calculations

calculations | makes | who

5 People often call Mr Babbage the father of the computer

of | father | the | computer | the

Activity Book lesson two

(A) Look and read the words.

invention communication conversation calculation

information navigation description instruction

What do all these words end in? tion

(B) All these words are nouns. Can you say these words? Say them to **yourself**. Listen and repeat.

(C) Complete the sentences using some of the nouns from activity A.

1. Our teacher asked us to write a description of something made of cotton.
2. I think the computer is the most important invention
3. Speaking to a person is the fastest form of communication
4. I wrote some instruction for my grandpa about how to go online.
5. For our Maths homework we have 20 calculation

(D) Listen and check your answers.

(E) Correct the spelling mistakes. Look at page 60 of the Pupil's Book and check your answers.

1. posible possible
2. telephon telephone
3. inventer inventor
4. peeple people
5. centuri century
6. inportant important

السادس الابتدائي	قواعد الوحدة الخامسة	اعداد الاستاذ احمد شكري ٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Three : **Living now الحياة الان**

في هذا الدرس نناقش التغيرات التي تحدث في حياتنة العصرية والتغير السريع . وايضا نناقش ماهي التغيرات وذلك باستخدام زمن المضارع المستمر .

Match the endings with the sentence beginnings.

Pupil 1



Computers are …

Pupil 2



Everything is getting …

Pupil 3



It is getting harder …

Pupil 4



Smartphones are changing the way …

لقد اصبحت اصعب للحصول على وظيفة بسبب الحاسوب والتكنولوجيا

to find good jobs because of computer technology.

الحواسيب مهمة جدا .
لقد غيرت حياتنا

very important. They are changing our lives.

الهاتف الذكي ايضا غير من حياتنا اصبحنا نتواصل . الشباب يرسلون رسائل الى اصدقائهم فضلا عن الاتصال بالهاتف

we communicate. Young people are sending text messages to their friends more often than talking on the phone.

كل شيئ اصبح سريع .الانترنيت سريع جدا نسطيع ان نجد اي معلومات ببساطة

faster. The internet is very fast and we can find information easily.

Activity Book lesson three

A Look at these words and listen to their meanings.

Word	Type of word	Meaning
population التعداد السكاني	noun	All the people in a town, a country, the world عدد سكان المدينة,البلد ,العالم
price(s) السعر	noun	النقود الندفعها لشراء شيئ ما The money you pay for something
height الطول	noun	How tall a person or thing is كم طول شخص اي شيئ ما
number رقم	noun	كلمة تستخدم للعد او قياس يصف شيئ ما A word or a sign used to count, measure and label something

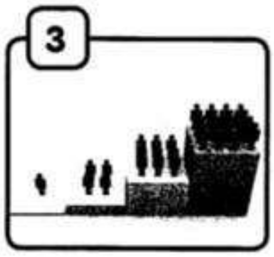
B Look at the diagrams. Match a noun from activity A to each diagram.



height



price(s)



population



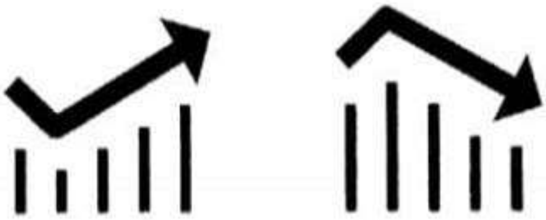
number

C Read and match the sentences to the diagrams.

1. Prices are going up all the time. 2
2. The number of cars is increasing in every country every year. 3
3. People are getting taller. 1
4. The population of the world is increasing all the time. 3

(E) Look at the diagrams and the verbs. Complete the sentences.

في زيادة



go up	go down
increase	decrease
get (+ taller)	get (+ smaller)

في نقصان

prices	safer	number	information	healthier	smaller	temperature

1. His **temperature** is going up. He should go to bed.
2. The supermarket ad says food **prices** are going down this week.
3. New buildings are always getting **safer**
4. Smartphones are getting **smaller**
5. The **number** of pupils in the school is increasing.
6. It is getting easier to find **information** because of the internet.
7. We are **healthier** because we are decreasing sugar in our food.

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

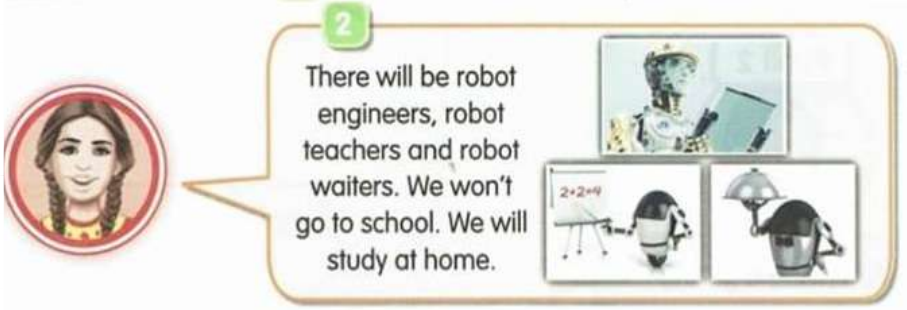
السادس الابتدائي

Lesson Four :   Our 21st century قرننا الحادي والعشرون

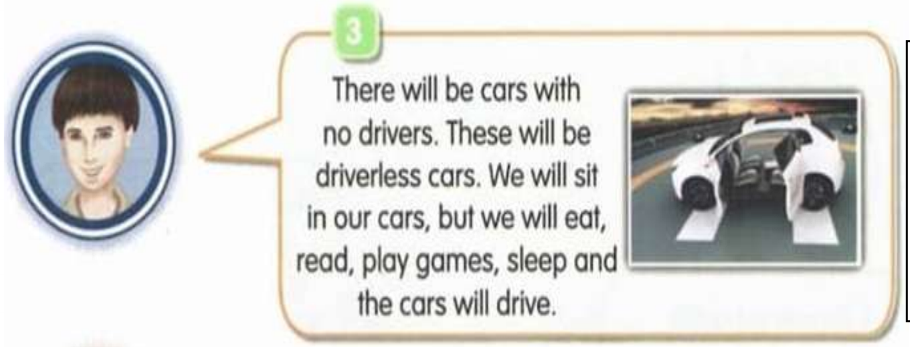
في هذا الدرس هبة و وسام يتحدثون عن القرن الحادي والعشرون والاختراعات المستقبلية .وايضا نستخدم زمن المستقبل .



الرجل الالي سوف يقوم بكل الاشياء والاعمال .سوف نذهب في العطلة



سيكون هناك مهندس الي ومعلم الي وايضا نادل الي .سوف ندرس في البيت



السيارات ستكون من غير سائقل .هذه السيارات ذاتية القيادة .سوف نجلس في السيارة لكن سوف ناكل ونقرأ ونعلب الالعاب وننام .والسيارات ستكون ذاتية القيادة



سوف نقوم باستخدام الهاتف الذكي في دفع النقود



الحواسيب سوف تقوم بكل شيئ . سنتحكم بالمنزل عبر الحواسيب

Activity Book lesson for

B Don't look at activity A. Use these words to write sentences.

better easier safer more intelligent cleaner healthier

Remember

Remember to use capital letters and full stops.

1. our lives will / won't be
   Our lives will better .
2. computers will / won't be
   Computers will be more intelligent .
3. buildings will / won't be
   Building will be safer .
4. cars will / won't be
   Cars will be cleaner .
5. our world will / won't be
   Our world will be easier .
6. people will / won't be
   People will be healther .

C Use an adjective from activity B to complete each sentence.

1. Flying by plane will be **safer** in the future.
2. In the future, our cities will be **cleaner** and better to live in.
3. People won't be **healther** in the future if they don't eat better food.
4. It will be **easier** to go shopping in the future because we will use our smartphones for money.

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

السادس الابتدائي

Lesson Five : Space الفضاء

في هذا الدرس سنتكلم عن المجموعة الشمسية وسنتعلم اسماء الكواكب السيارة .ونتعلم صفات المقارنة ايضا

Our solar system

There are eight planets in our solar system. They all move around our home star. We call this star the Sun.

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and it is the smallest planet in our solar system. The next planet is Venus. It is about the same size as our planet Earth. Venus is the hottest planet with temperatures of 400°C.

نظامنا الشمسي (المجموعة الشمسية)

يوجد ثمان كواكب في مجموعتنا الشمسية . يدورون حول بيت النجوم والتي تسمى الشمس .

كوكب عطارد هو الاقرب للشمس واصغر الكواكب في مجموعتنا الشمسية .وكوكب الزهرة بحجم كوكبنا الارض .الزهرة هو اكثر الكواكب حرارة وتصل درجة حرارته الة ٤٠٠ مئوية .

The third planet is Earth. It is 150,000,000 km from the Sun. Earth is a special planet because it is the only one that we know has water and life (humans, animals and plants). It is often called the 'blue planet' because there is lots of water.

Mars is smaller than both Earth and Venus. Scientists have sent robots to Mars to take pictures and to bring back soil and rocks.



A drawing of a robot on Mars

The other four planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Jupiter is the biggest planet. It is 2.5 times bigger than all the other planets put together!

الكوكب الثالث هو الارض .تبعد الارض ١٥٠ مليون كم عن الشمس .الارض كوكب يمتاز بكونه يحتوي على الماء والحياة(البشر والحيوانات وال النبات). وغالبا يسمى الكوكب الازرق لاحتوائه على كمية كبيرة من المياه . المريخ نفس حجم الارض والزهرة . العلماء ارسلوا رجال آلية لتاخذ صور وتجلب تربة وصخور .

الكواب الاربعة المتبقية وهي المشتري و زحل ارونوس و نبتون .المشتري اكبر الكواكب هو اكبر بمرتين ونصف من جميع الكواكب مجموعة سويا .

Mercury عطارد   Venus الزهرة   Earth الارض   Mars المريخ   Jupiter المشتري

Saturn زحل   Uranus ارونوس   Neptune نبتون   Solar system المجموعة الشمسية

ملاحظة :استخدام (er-est) الى الصفات ولذلك للمقارنةوالتفضيل بين شيئين او اكثر وذلك كما يلي :

أ- إذا كانت **الصفة** مؤلفة من مقطع واحد فإننا نضيف (er) في **المقارنة** و (est) في **التفضيل**

tall طويل   taller   اطول   the tallest الاطول

ب- إذا كانت **الصفة** منتهية بحرف (e) فإننا نضيف (r) في **المقارنة** و (st) في **التفضيل**.

close   قريب   closer   اقرب   the closest الاقرب

ج- عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى **صفة** منتهية بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف **صوتي** واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير

big   كبير   bigger اكبر   the biggest الاكبر

د-عند إضافة (er) أو (est) إلى **صفة** منتهية بحرف (y)مسبوق بحرف ساكن فإننا نحذف الحرف (y)ونضيف(ier) أو. (iest)

heavy   ثقيل   heavier   اثقل   the heaviest الاثقل

Answer the questions.



1 Which rain boots are smaller, the pink ones or the blue ones?
The pink ones are smaller.

2 Which cake is the farthest from you?
The pink is the farthest ones from me .

3 Is the yellow vegetable closer to you than the green one?
No , It isn't closer to me than the green one .

4 Which is the biggest bag?
The grey is the biggest one .

5 Which bag is the closest to you?
The green bag is the closest one to me .

Activity Book lesson five

A Write the first letter for each planet.

Mars | Earth | Saturn
Jupiter | Neptune | Venus
Uranus | Mercury

B Look at activity A again. Write numbers 1–8.

1 is the closest to the Sun and 8 is the farthest from the Sun.

Use this rhyme to help you.

My **V**ery **E**xcellent **M**acaroni **J**elly **S**tands **U**p **N**ow.

C Look at the picture of our solar system on page 66 in the Pupil's Book. Write **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. There are two Suns. F
2. There are eight planets. T
3. The biggest planet is Saturn. F
4. The smallest planets are Mercury and Mars. T
5. Venus is closest to the Sun. F
6. Neptune is the farthest from the Sun. T
7. Our planet, Earth, is often called the 'blue planet' because there is lots of water. T
8. Mars is often called the 'red planet' because it looks red in the sky. T
9. There are two planets that start with **n**. F

السادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الخامسة

اعداد الاستاذ

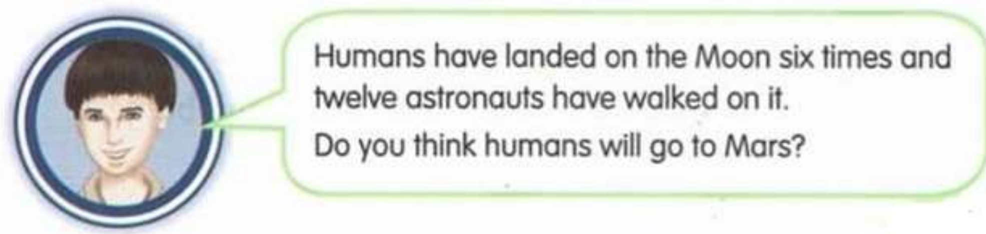
احمد شكري

٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

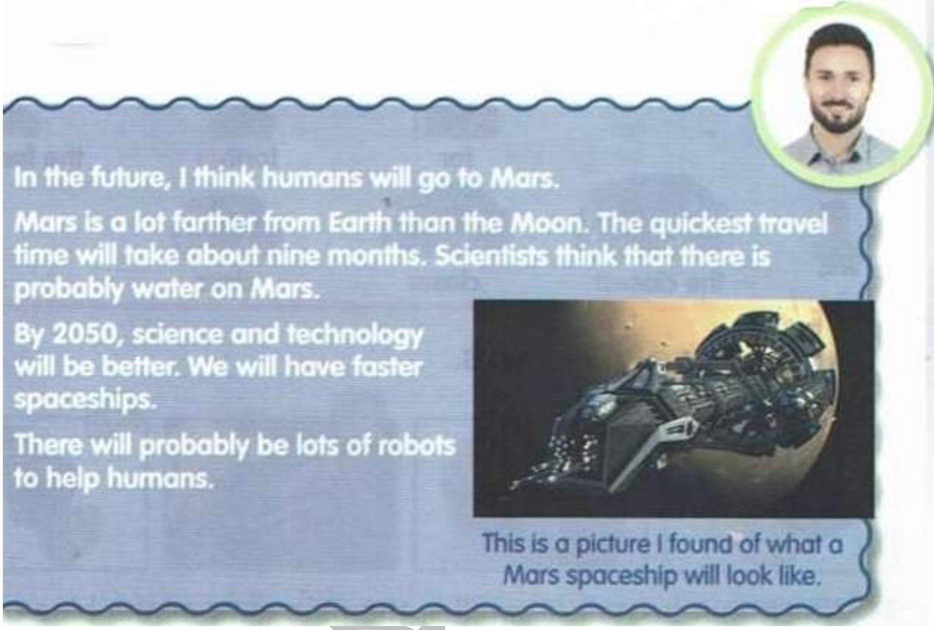
Lesson Six : MAGAZINE المجلة

Space travel رحلة الى الفضاء

في هذا الدرس وسام يجري مقابلة مع معلمه ويدور الحديث حول الرحلات الى الفضاء .



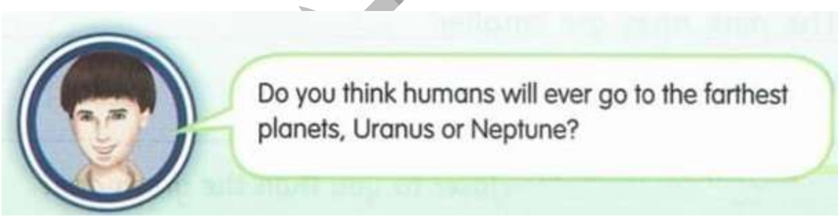
البشر هبط على القمر ست مرات و ١٢ رائد مشوا عليه .هل تعتقد ان البشر سيذهب الى المريخ .



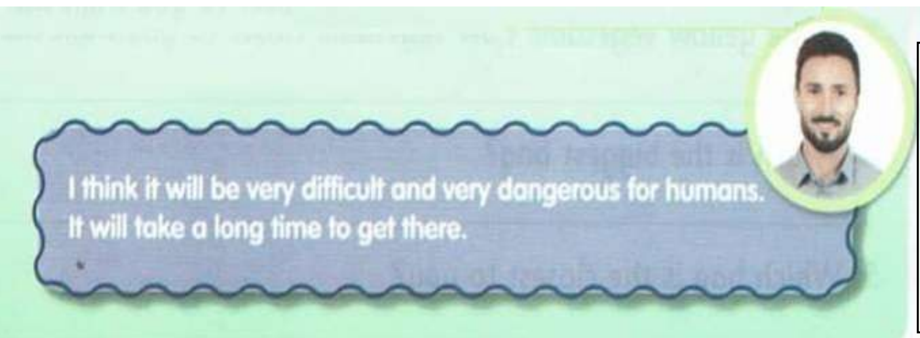
في المستقبل, انا اتوقع البشر سيذهبون للمريخ .

المريخ ابعد بكثير للارض من القمر . الرحلة قد تستغرق تسعة اشهر . العلماء يعتقدون بوجود الماء على المريخ .

عام ٢٠٥٠ العلم والتكنولوجيا سيكون افضل . سيكون للبشر سفن فضائية سريعة جدا . وسيكون هنالك الكثير الرجال الالين ستساعد البشر .



هل تعتقد ان البشر سيذهبون لكواكب ابعد مثل ارونوس و نبتون ؟



انا اعتقد ذلك سيكون صعب و خطر جدا للبشر .لانه يستغرق وقت طويل جدا

Match the pictures with the descriptions and write the numbers.

Our space travel photos


This is a picture of Mars. 4


This is a spaceship. 3


In 1969, this is one of the first astronauts. 6


What planet will we see from the window of our spaceship? 2


A drawing of a space house on Mars. 1

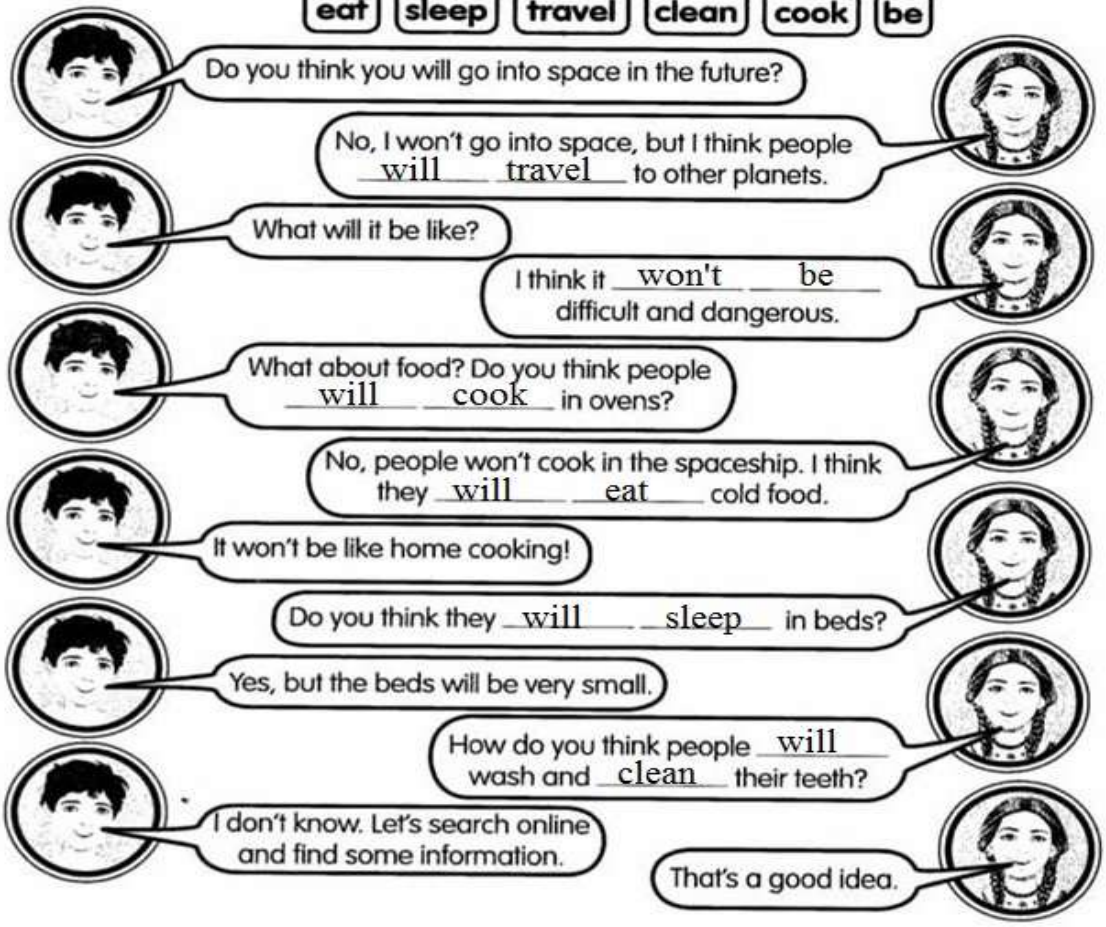

This is astronaut food. 5

1. You can see it is the 'red' planet.
2. It's planet Earth.
3. It is taking off.
4. There is nothing green here.
5. It doesn't look like home cooking!
6. This was the first 'moon walk'.

Activity Book lesson six

B Listen and read. Write the verbs with *will/won't* + verb.

eat | sleep | travel | clean | cook | be



ملاحظة: استخدام حروف الجر في اللغة الانجليزية{in→ on→ at}

١- حرف الجر In يأتي حرف الجر in قبل فصول السنة وقبل شهور السنة وقبل السنة منفردة وقبل الأماكن وله استخدامات أخري مختلفة

in March　　In winter　　In 2014　　In Kirkuk

٢-استخدام حرف الجر on يأتي حرف الجر on قبل أيام الأسبوع وقبل تواريخ الميلاد وقبل كلمات بعينها

On Friday = في يوم الجمعة　On 9 August, 1988 = في التاسع من أغسطس عام ١٩٨٨

On holidays = في الإجازات والعطلات

٣-استخدام حرف الجر at يأتي حرف الجر at قبل الساعات وقبل كلمات بعينها

At six o'clock = في السادسة　　At night = في المساء

At home = في المنزل　　At the week end = في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Seven : Check my understand

Read 'Space travel' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

	Yes	No
1 Humans have walked on the Moon.	✔	
2 Mars is farther from the Earth than the Moon.		✔
3 It will probably take 9 years to travel to Mars.	✔	
4 Scientists think that there is water on Mars.	✔	
5 Spaceships will be faster in 2050.	✔	
6 Uranus is the farthest planet from the Sun.	✔	

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

dangerous	months	times	farthest
humans	star	planet	spaceships

1 In the future, I think humans will go to Mars.

2 The quickest travel time to Mars will take about nine months

3 By 2050, technology will be better and we will have spaceships that go faster.

4 Space travel is very difficult and dangerous

5 Humans have landed on the Moon six times

6 The fartherest planets are Uranus and Neptune.

7 The home star in our solar system is called the Sun.

8 Earth is a special planet because it has water and life.

Activity Book lesson seven

(A) Write the words in the squares in the correct order.

1. In 2050, I think [will] [there] [be] robot nurses in hospitals.
   there will be
2. By 2025, I think [be] [there] [won't] driverless cars everywhere.
   there won't be
3. There [won't] [be] humans living on Mars for a long time.
   won't be
4. In the future, most people [do] [will] all their shopping online.
   will do
5. In the future, prices [increase] [will].
   will increase
6. Computers [be] [will] better and faster than now.
   will be

(B) Write the comparatives and superlatives of the adjectives. Look at page 65 to check your answers.

adjective	comparative	superlative
thick / soft	thicker / softer	the thickest / the softest
large / late	larger / later	the largest / the latest
happy / tidy	happier / tidier	the happiest / the tidiest

(C) Complete the sentences with a comparative from activity B.

1. Now that I'm 12, I can go to bed later than when I was 6.
2. My sister's bedroom is tidier than mine because she doesn't put her things on the floor.
3. A woollen scarf is softer than a cotton one.

D Listen and say these words. What's the problem?

Look at these groups of words. They have the same sound, but they have different meanings.



1. son sun
2. father farther
3. it's its
4. you're your
5. they're there their

E Use the words from activity D to complete the sentences.

1. __there__ is only mum at home now. Where are the children? __they're__ at school now and __their__ dad is at work.
2. My __father__ is an engineer. Neptune is __farther__ away from us than Mars.
3. My parents have a __son__ and a daughter. Mercury is the closest planet to the __sun__.
4. __It's__ not feeling very well because __its__ temperature is going up.
5. ________ a good school and ________ pupils work very hard.

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قواعد الوحدة السادسة

للسادس الابتدائي

Unit Six
الوحدة السادسة

Lesson One : Let's cook هيا نطبخ

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم مفردات جديدة عن الطبخ (لغة المطبخ) اي الكلمات التي تستخدم في المطبخ مثل (قشر - قطع - اضافة- نشوي -نعجن)بالاضافة الى اسماء الأكلات .

72 Listen, look and say.

1

Bake يخبز

2

Grate يبرش

3


Spread يكسو /ينشر

4

Wash يغسل

5

Add اضافة

6

Slice يقطع

7

Mix مزج / خلط

8

Peel يقشر

Tick (✔) the correct words.

1



- sliced onions ✔
- sliced tomatoes ☐

2



- grated carrots ☐
- grated cheese ✔

3



- peeled orange ✔
- peeled potato ☐

4



- oil ✔
- pepper ☐

5



- flatbread ✔
- pizza ☐

6



- fruit ☐
- vegetables ✔

Match a verb to a phrase.

	Verb	Phrase	
1	spread	the onions and tomatoes	5
2	peel	some oil	3
3	add	everything together	8
4	wash	in the oven	7
5	slice	the butter on the bread	1
6	grate	the onions and the potatoes	2
7	bake	the vegetables	4
8	mix	the cheese	6

Activity Book lesson one

(A) Match the verb with a device.

1 You slice	with a grater.
2 You peel	in an oven.
3 You grate	with a spoon.
4 You mix	with a knife.
5 You bake	with your hands or with a knife.
6 You spread	with a knife.

(B) Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1. ___Slice___ the tomatoes into thin circles.

   Slice   Grate   Eat

2. ___Bake___ the cake for 45 minutes in the oven.

   Mix   Cut   Bake

3. ___Peel___ the potatoes and throw away the skins.

   Grate   Peel   Make

4. ___Spread___ the honey on the bread with a knife.

   Wash   Bake   Spread

5. ___Grate___ the cheese before you put it on the macaroni.

   Grate   Spread   Look at

6. ___Mix___ the onions and tomatoes together with a spoon.

   Slice   Mix   Hold

(C) Find the wrong spelling in each sentence. Underline and write it correctly.

1. My mother kebsa delicious cakes. Bakes
2. Honey and lemon dixme into hot tea is good for coughs and colds. Mixed
3. First, you should lisec the tomatoes and cucumbers. Slice
4. Before you start cooking, you should sawh your hands. Wash
5. You must elep an orange before you can eat it. Peel
6. edspar the butter thinly on the bread. Spread

(D) Read and circle the odd word.

1.	apple	orange	cherry	potato
2.	saucepan	knife	fork	spoon
3.	bread	tomato	cucumber	onion
4.	face	hair	wash	hands
5.	grate	cheese	slice	peel

(E) Look at activity D. Write the odd word next to the sentence below.

1. It's the odd word because it isn't a fruit. potato
2. It's the odd word because you can't eat food with this. Saucepan
3. It's the odd word because it isn't a vegetable. Bread
4. It's the odd word because it isn't a part of the body. Wash
5. It's the odd word because it isn't a cooking verb. Cheese

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة السادسة

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Lesson Two : Make it yourself اصنعها بنفسك

في هذا الدرس بسام وهبة يقومون بصناعة شطيرة بيتزا من خلال إتباع وصفة الطعام .و في هذا الدرس ايضا سنتعلم مفردات جديدة حول كيفية اعداد الطعام وايضا مفردات عن الخضراوات .

This is our recipe for easy flatbread pizza. You can make it yourself. It's delicious!

These are the ingredients you need.

Remember that you must ask your parents before you cook anything or use knives.



هذه هي وصفتنا البسيطة لعمل شطيرة البيتزا .يمكنك صنعها بنفسك .انها شهية .

هذه هي مكوناتها التي تحتاجها .

تذكر يجب ان تخبر اهلك قبل طبخ اي شيء او استخدامك للسكين

Easy flatbread pizza شطيرة البيتزا البسيطة

Cooking time: 10–15 minutes
تحتاج لشوائها من 10-15 دقيقة



Ingredients المكونات

- flatbreads (half or one for each person) عجين البيتزا
- grated cheese جبن مبروش
- peeled and sliced onions بصل مقشر ومقطع الى حلقات
- sliced tomatoes حلقات الطماطم
- green or black olives زيتون اخضر او اسود
- oil زيت

If you like, you can add: باستطاعتك ان تضيف


pepper
فلفل


garlic
ثوم


herbs
نعناع

▶ 74 Listen to the instructions.

Instructions

1 Brush the flatbread with oil. __bake__ in the oven for 3–5 minutes.

2 Take the flatbread out of the oven.

3 __grate__ the cheese.

4 __spread__ the grated cheese on the flatbread.

5 __peel__ and slice the onions thinly.

6 __wash__ the tomatoes. Slice them thinly and put them on top of the cheese.

7 __cut__ some green or black olives in half and put them on top of the cheese and tomatoes.

8 If you like, you can __add__:

a some peeled and sliced garlic

b some pepper

c some fresh herbs

9 Put the flatbread back in the oven for another 3–5 minutes. Watch it carefully. When it gets gold-brown, remove it from the oven immediately.

10 __serve__ to your family and friends. Enjoy your flatbread pizza.

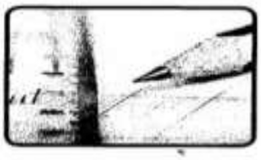
Activity Book lesson two

LOOK

We write these words with short forms (called abbreviations). الاختصارات

For cooking للطبخ	For Maths للرياضيات	For travelling للمسافات
g – gram	mm – millimetre	km – kilometre
kg – kilogram	cm – centimetre	
sp – spoon	m – metre	

B Write the short form (abbreviation) under each picture.



cm



sp



km



kg

C (76) Listen and read. Put the instructions in the correct order.

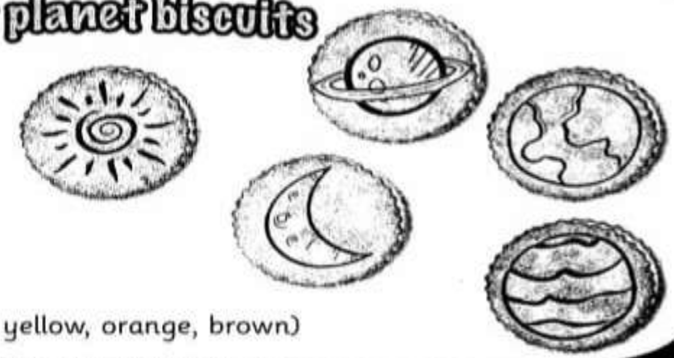
Easy planet biscuits

Ingredients

- 100g butter
- 100g sugar
- 1 egg, mixed with a fork
- 280g plain flour

For the decoration

- 250g icing sugar
- 1–2 sp water
- food colour (red, blue, green, yellow, orange, brown)



Instructions

1. Ask your mother if you can turn on the oven. The temperature should be 180°C.

(3) Add the egg slowly and mix with the butter and sugar.

(4) Mix in the flour to make a soft ball.

(2) Mix the butter and sugar together until light and soft.

(5) Make your biscuit ball flat and thin, about 4 mm.

6. Cut circles to make your biscuits.

(9) Bake the biscuits for 10–12 minutes until gold-brown.

(8) The biggest biscuit will be the Sun.

(7) Make the circles different sizes so that each biscuit is like a planet.

For the decoration

1. Mix the icing sugar with 1 or 2 spoons of water to make icing that you can spread. Don't make it too thin.
2. Mix 1 very small spoon with yellow food colour to make the Sun.
3. Colour your other biscuits like the planets.

Now share your biscuits with your family or friends!

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Lesson Three : Cooking at home الطبخ في المنزل

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية استخدام ادوات الاستفهام والاجابة على الاسئلة الخاصة بها من خلال النظر الى الصور الموجودة في الدرس .

How many كم العدد **Where** للسؤال عن المكان **What** للسؤال عن شيء ما



Answer the questions about the picture. Use short answers.

1 How many people can you see? There are four persons .

2 Where are they? They are in the kitchen .

3 What vegetables are there? There are tomatoes ,onions ,olives,peppers and he .

4 What other ingredients can you see? There are faltbread ,cheese and oil .

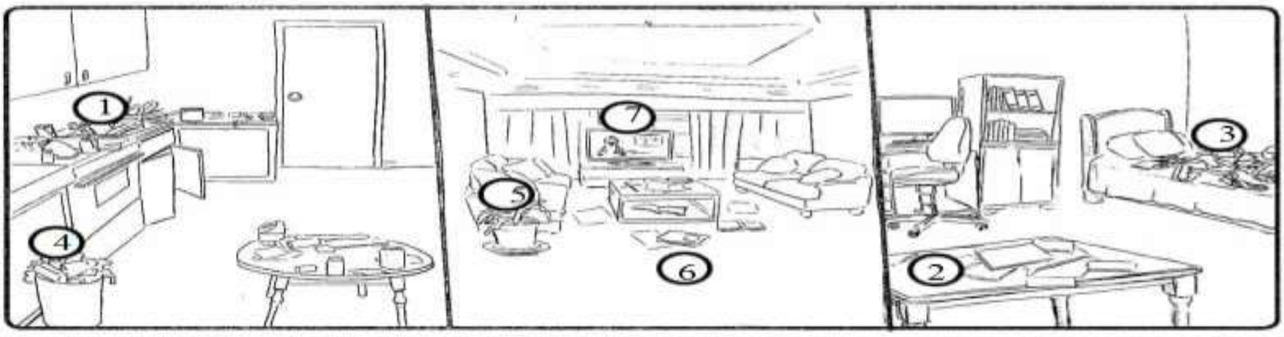
5 There are two dangerous things in the picture. What are they?
There are knife and grader .

Activity Book lesson three

(A) Read the list. Match the housework to the pictures.

To do list

1. Wash the plates and saucepans.
2. Tidy your room.
3. Fold up your clothes.
4. Take out the rubbish.
5. Water the plants.
6. Pick up the books.
7. Turn off the TV.



(C) Write the missing words.

1. Can we go online to find an easy cake recipe?
2. Yes, that's a good idea. What are you going to search about ?
3. We're going to key On **https://www.childrenchocolatecake**.
4. We should find an easy recipe.
5. Look Mum, we found this recipe on a children's website
6. Let me write the ingredients. Yes, we have all the ingredients.
7. Do we have any chocolate?
8. Yes, there is many in the cupboard.

1	find	look	see
2	with	for	about
3	in	out	on
4	expensive	bad	easy
5	internet	website	mouse
6	read	write	draw
7	Do	Must	Are
8	many	any	some

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قواعد الوحدة السادسة

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Four : Road safety المرور / العبور الأمن

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم ارشادت العبور الأمن للطريق وكذلك التعرف على علامات المرور .

Listen and read.



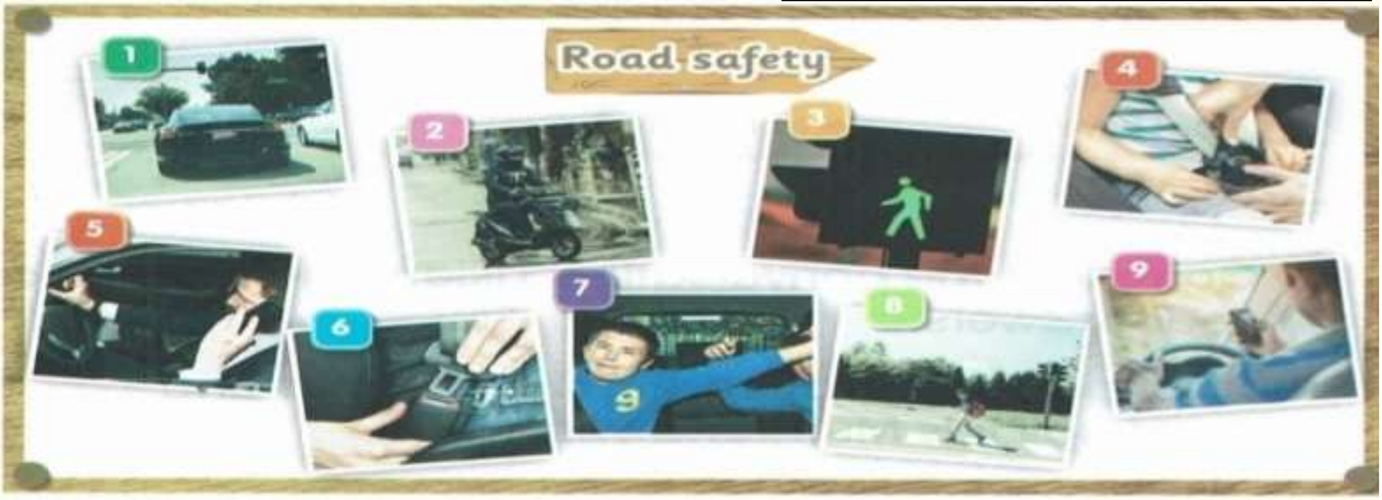
Our teacher made a poster for the class about road safety. There are nine photos on the poster. Some photos show good road safety behaviour and some show bad road safety behaviour.
We have two tasks to do:
1 Write the number of each photo in a 'good road safety' or a 'bad road safety' column.
2 Read the descriptions. Match a description to a photo.

لقد عمل معلمنا جدارية في الصف حول ارشادات المرور .

و وضع تسع صور في الجدارية .بعض الصور ترينا بعض العادات الجيدة في والبعض الغير جيدة المخالفة لشروط امان الطريق . لدينا سؤالين للاجابة عنها :

١- اكتب الارشادات الجيدة في عمود الامان والمخالفة في عمود المخالفات

٢- اقرء الاتعليمات و اوصلها للصورة التي تطابقها .



Good الجيدة	Bad السيئة
1	5
2	9
3	7
4	
6	

▶ Read the descriptions. Match a description to a photo.

Be careful
There are only **seven** sentences to match to **nine** pictures.

4 We can see a young boy sitting in a car seat. His mother is putting on the seatbelt. تسطيع ان ترى طفل يجلس في مقعد السيارة وامه تربط له حزام الامان

3 There is a 'green man' on a road signal. This shows people that they can cross at the zebra crossing. العلامة الخضراء تعني عبور الاشخاص من مكان العبور

9 The man is looking at his smartphone while he is driving. جل ينظر في هاتفة اثناء القيادة

1 There is a car waiting for the road signal. Red means STOP and green means you can GO. يوجد سيارة متوقفة امام اشارة المرور الاحمر تعني توقف والاخضر يعني اذهب

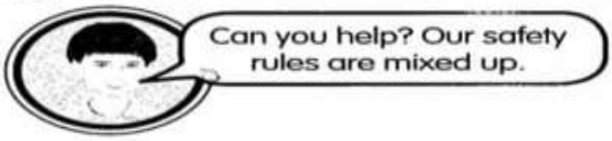
8 The young boy is crossing the road on the zebra crossing. الطفل يعبر من مكان العبور

6 The man is putting on his seatbelt. هذا الرجل يربط حزام الامان

7 The boys are fighting in the back of the car. الولدان يتشاجران في المقعد الخلفي للسيارة

Activity Book lesson four

Ⓐ Read and match the two halves of the sentences.



1. Put on your seatbelt	when you are in a car.
2. Stop	on swings and slides.
3. Look	your smartphone on your bike.
4. Wear	by a road.
5. Don't use	at the zebra crossing.
6. Don't play	before you cross the road.
7. Be careful	a helmet when riding a bike.
8. Cross the road	left and right before you cross the road.

LOOK

How do we give instructions?
The verb usually comes at the beginning of the sentence, like ***Stop*** and ***Look***.



We can also add Do not/Don't – ***Don't run***.



Lesson Five : Let's be safe at home لنكون بأمان في المنزل

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية حماية أنفسنا وأطفالنا من الحوادث التي يمكن نتعرض لها في المنزل وسنتعلم مفردات جديدة .

83 Listen and read.

Accidents at home الحوادث في البيت

Most accidents happen in the kitchen, the bathroom or on the stairs.
اكثر الحوادث تحدث في المطبخ والحمام وغرف النوم او السلالم

Who has most accidents? من هو اكثر شخص معرض للحوادث

Children under the age of four years old have the most accidents at home.
الاطفال الاعمار هم اقل من اربع سنوات اكثر المعرضين للحوادث

Why do children have accidents at home? لماذا الاطفال معرضين للحوادث



Young children do not know about the danger because they have not learnt about the world around them.

They see older children and adults doing things and want to copy them. Keep electrical devices away from children.

الاطفال الصغار لايعرفون عن الخطورة ولايعرفون عن الاشياء حولهم. هم يرون الاطفال الاكبر منهم سنا والراشدين يفعلون اشياء ويريدون ان يقلدوهم .ابعد الاجهزة الكهربائية بعيدة عن متناول الاطفال

Types of accidents انواع الحوادث

Falls السقوط



Falls are the most common causes of accidents at home.
Everyone should be careful on the stairs.
السقوط اكثر الحوادث التي يتعرض لها الاطفال. الجميع يجب ان يحذروا السلالم .

Burns الحروق



Children get burnt because they touch fires or hot things.
Young children must not be left in the kitchen by themselves.
الاطفال يتعرضون للحرق لانهم يلمسون النار والاشياء الساخنة. الاطفال الصغار يجب ان يتركوا لوحدهم في المطبخ

Accidents with knives and glass حوادث الزجاج والسكاكين



Sharp knives must be kept away from young children.

Glass cups and mugs break very easily and young children can cut themselves. السكاكين الحادة يجب ان تحفظ بعيدا عن الاطفال
الاقداح والاواني الزجاجية سهلة الكسر والاطفال قد يجرحون انفسهم

Other dangers الاخطار الاخرى

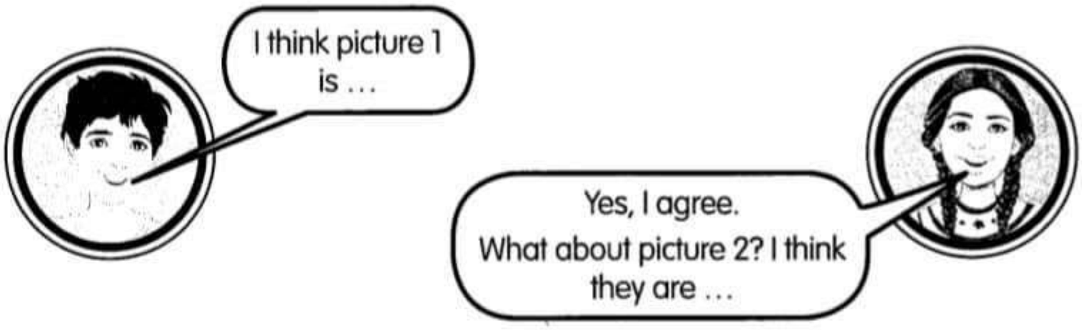


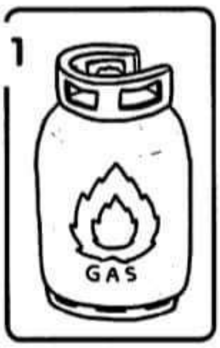
Keep medicines and home cleaning materials in safe places away from children. They are very dangerous.
الادوية والمنظفات المنزلية يجب ان تضع بمكان امن عن يد الاطفال .

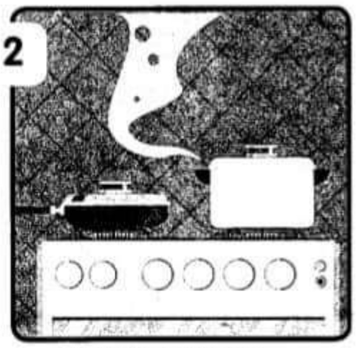
Activity Book lesson five

Ⓐ Look at the pictures. Say what you can see with your partner.

gas bottle | oven gloves | broken glass | cleaning materials | hot saucepans | clothes iron | matches



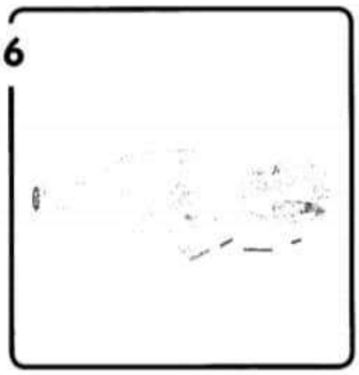

Gas bottle


Hot saucepans


Clothes iron


Oven gloves


Cleaning material


Broken glass


Matches

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٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Six : MY MAGAZINE

Stay safe on your bike

ابقى بأمان وانت على دراجتك



Bike riding is fun and healthy. But remember that a bike is not a toy. You must follow some rules to help you stay safe. First, let's look at your bike. Is your bike safe?

ركوب الدراجة الهوائية شيء صحي .لكن تذكر الدارجة ليست لعبة .يجب ان تتبع بعض القواعد تساعدك لتبقى بامان . اولا انظر لدراجتك .هل هي امنة ؟

Safe riding rules

قواعد الركوب الامن

Follow these safety rules when you ride your bike.

القواعد التالية للسلامة يجب اتباعها عند ركوب الدراجة

1. **Before getting on your bicycle, you should check that it is ready to ride. Let's check these five things.**

قبل ركوب الدراجة يجب ان تتاكد من جاهزيتها دعنة نتاكد من الاجزاء الخمسة

2. **Wear a helmet.** If you have an accident, you must protect your head. This is very important.

ارتداء الخوذة : اذا تعرضت لحادث يجب ان تحمي راسك هذا مهم جدا

3. **Check your tyres.** Tyres should be hard, not soft.

تاكد من سلامة الاطارات : الاطارات يجب ان لا تكون قاسية ولا طرية جدا

4. **Check your brakes.** Brakes are very important because sometimes you need to stop quickly. You can't stop if your brakes don't work well.

تاكد من المكابح : المكابح مهمة جدا لانة في بعض الاحيان تتوقف فجاءة .لاتستطيع التوقف بالدراجة اذا المكابح لاتعمل





5 Is your seat the correct height? هل مقعدك ارتفاعه مناسب
You must be able to put your feet on the ground. يجب ان تستطيع ان تضع قدمك على الارض

6 Are your handlebars the correct height? هل ماسكات الدراجة بارتفاع جيد
Can you sit on your bike and touch the handlebars easily? باستطاعتك ان تضبط ارتفاع الماسكات لتستطيع ان تمسكها بسهولة

7 Ride carefully with both hands on the handlebars. Carry your books and lunchbox in your backpack. Some bikes have a basket for carrying things. عندما تقود استخدم يداك الاثنين واحمل طعامك في حقيبتك بعض الدراجات تحتوي على صندوق



8 Can cars, buses and trucks see you? هل يستطيعون سائقي السيارات ان يروك
Wear bright, colourful clothes. Yellow and orange are good colours. ارتدي ملابس براقة تكون برتقالي او اصفر

9 Look at the road in front of you. Sometimes there are holes, stones, broken glass or other dangerous things on the road.
انظر الى الطريق امامك :بعض الاحيان يوجد حفر وصخور وزجاج مكسور واشياء خطرة

Are they following the rules? Read and put a tick (✔) for Yes or a cross (✘) for No.

I'm riding my brother's bike. It's his new bike, but it's too big for me and my feet don't touch the ground. ✘

Today, I'm going to school by bike. I'm going to put my books and lunchbox in my backpack. ✔

I left my helmet at my friend's house, but it's OK because I'm going to wear a cotton cap. ✘

The tyres of my bike are too soft. My dad is going to pump them up for me before I go to the park. ✔

Yesterday, I fell off my bike and hurt my arm. I was talking to my friend and I didn't see the big hole in the road. ✘

Activity Book lesson six

ملاحظة: اداة الاستفهام (why) والتي تعني لماذا .ستخدم للسؤال عن وضع او حالة وتكون الاجابة عليها بسبب(reason) ويكون السؤال كما يلي:

why + (is / are) + فاعل + فعل + ?

Why are you hot ? لماذا حرارتك مرتفعة

وتكون الاجابة كما يلي بسبب باستخدام (because) :

Because + فاعل + فعل + تكملة

Because I am wearing a thick a sweater .لاني لبست سترة سميكة

(A) Write the numbers to complete the sentences.

1 you need to stop	2 there are	3 you must protect
4 cars need to see	5 they shouldn't be	6 you can't ride

1. You should wear a helmet because [3] your head.
2. Check your tyres because [5] hard.
3. Your brakes are important because sometimes [1] quickly.
4. Don't hold things in your hands because [6] safely.
5. You should wear bright, colourful clothes because [4] you.
6. You should look at the road in front of you because sometimes [2] holes in the road.

(B) Match the situation and the reason.

1. He has a stomach ache	because it was raining.
2. She is in bed	because he was playing with matches.
3. We didn't play outside yesterday	because he ate too many sweets.
4. He burnt his finger	because she has a temperature.

ملاحظات حول صفات المقارنة والتفضيل :

١ـ اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف صحيح واحد مسبوق بحرف علة واحد فعند اضافة (er) و (est) فإننا نقوم بتكرار الحرف الصحيح في نهاية الكلمة :

big - bigger - biggest

٢ـ اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع فاننا نقوم باضافة (more+صفة+than) في المقارنة واضافة (the most) في التفضيل .

Interesting - more interesting than - the most interesting

Intelligent - more intelligent than - the most intelligent

Dangerous - more dangerous than - the most dangerous

Beautiful - more beautiful than - the most dangerous

Difficult - more difficult than - the most difficult

٣ - يوجد بعض صفات المقارنة والتفضيل غير مرتبطة بقاعدة يجب على التلميذ حفظها :

Good - better - the best

far - further - the furthest

Bad - worse - the worst

(E) Write the two forms of these adjectives.

adjective	comparative	superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hoter	the hottest
difficult	more difficult than	the most difficult
dangerous	more dangerous than	the most dangerous

(F) Use the comparative or superlative forms to complete the sentences.

1. Jupiter is the biggest planet.
2. Venus is the hottest planet.
3. Space travel to Mars will be more difficult than going to the Moon.
4. The kitchen is often the most dangerous room in the house.

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Seven : Check my understand

Read 'Stay safe on your bike' again and tick (✓) Yes or No.

		Yes	No
1	Our teacher said that bikes are the best toys.	✓	
2	It's easy to ride a bike because there are no rules.		✓
3	You should always check your bike before you ride it.	✓	
4	Wear colourful clothes when you ride your bike.	✓	
5	Your head is the strongest part of your body.		✓
6	Cars can always see you when you are on a bike.		✓
7	It's good to talk to friends when riding your bike.		✓
8	Don't hold things in your hands when riding your bike.	✓	
9	You must have good brakes on your bike.	✓	

Find the correct noun for the verb and circle it.

1 You must be careful when you slice **onions** / oil with a sharp knife.
2 You must peel **an orange** / the bread before you can eat it.
3 Grate the tomatoes / **the cheese** before you put them / **it** on the pizza.
4 My sister spread the olives / **the butter** on the sandwich.
5 It is best to wash **vegetables** / cheese before you start cooking.
6 Put the flatbread pizza in **the oven** / the fridge to bake.
7 You can mix ice-cream / **honey** with tea to make a drink for a cough and cold.
8 It is not healthy to add too much orange juice / **sugar** to your tea or coffee.

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة السابعة

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Unit Seven
الوحدة السابعة

Lesson One : Getting ready for our party
الاستعدادات لحفلتنا

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية استخدام ادوات الاستفهام وكيفية السؤال والجواب وسنتعلم مفردات جديدة عن حفل عيد الام.

For our Mother's Day party To do list
التحضيرات لحفل لعيد الام



1- Do the shopping - food
الذهاب للتسوق



2 -Clean the house
تنظيف المنزل



3 -Do cooking
تحضير الطعام



4 - Buy presents
شراء الهدايا



5 - Wrap presents
تغليف الهدايا



6 - Put decorations
وضع الديكورات



7 - Make a card

صنع بطاقات المعايدة

To: Nadima
Subject: Our Mother's Day party

My family is very excited this week because on Saturday we're having a party for Mother's Day and both our grandmas and grandpas are coming.

The party is going to be at our house. We're very busy getting everything ready. I wrote a list of the things we need to do. We want to help our mum and dad. I'm going to help mum to clean the sitting room and Wisam is going to tidy his bedroom.

On Friday, we're all going to go shopping to buy the presents and the party food. We're also going to buy some new clothes.

On Saturday morning, I'm going to help mum to do the cooking. Dad and Wisam are going to put up the decorations. Ammar is going to make cards for mum and for our two grandmas. I think we should help him to do the drawings and make any cut-outs. Dad is going to wrap up the presents and we will help him.

I won't see you this weekend because I'm going to be too busy. I'll see you in school on Sunday and tell you about the party.

Dania

عائلتي متحمسين للغاية هذا الاسبوع وذلك لان يوم السبت يصادف حفل عيد الام وسيحضرون جدي وجدتي .

سنعمل الحفلة في منزلنا .اننا مشغولين جدا لتجعل كل شيء جاهز .لقد كتبت قائمة للمتطلبات التي نحتاج عملها .سوف نساعد امي وابي .انا ساساعد امي في غرفة الجلوس و وسام يرتب غرفة النوم . يوم السبت سوف نذهب للتسوق لشراء الهدايا وطعام للحفلة وايضا بعض الملابس الجديدة .

صباح يوم السبت ساساعد امي في الطبخ .ابي و وسام سيعقلون النشرات .عمار سوف يعمل كارتات المعايدة لامي و لجدتي .انا اضن يجب ان نساعده في الرسم والقص . ابي سوف يقوم بتغليف الهدايا وسوف نساعده .

انا لن اراك هذا الاسبوع لاني مشغولة جدا .سوف اراك يوم الاحد .وساخبرك عن الحفل . دانيا

answer the questions.

1 Who is coming to the party? من سيحضر الحفل

Both Dania's grandmas and grandpas . سيحضر جديها وجدتيها للحفل

2 Where is the party going to be? اين سيعملون الحفل

The party is going to be at the house . سيعملون الحفل في المنزل

3 What is Dania's family going to buy on Friday? ماذا سيشترون عائلة دانيا يوم الجمعة

They going to buy the presents and the party food and new clothes .سيشترون حاجات للحفل

4 How many cards is Ammar going to make? كم بطاقة معايدة سيعمل عمار

He going to make three cards . سيصنع ثلاث كارتات

5 Is Ammar going to make the cards by himself? هل سيعمل عمار المعايدات بنفسة

No , thery will help him . كلا سيقمون بمساعدته

6 Who is going to wrap up the presents? من سيغلف الهدايا

Her father is going to wrap the presents .والدها سوف يغلف الهدايا

7 When will Dania see her friend Nadima? متى سترى دانيا صديقتها نديمة

She will see her friend Nadima on Sunday . سوف ترى صديقتها نديمة يوم السبت

Activity Book lesson one

(A) Write the endings for the phrases in the list.

1. Do the shopping
2. Clean the house
3. Bake a Mother's Day cake
4. Buy a present for mum and grandmas
5. Put up the decorations
6. Make mum and grandma's cards
7. Wrap up our presents

(B) Write a sentence for each picture.



1. She's cleaning



2. They are do shopping .



3. They are wrape up the presents .



4. They are put up the decorations .

© Correct the mistakes in the email and write them down.

To: Noor
Subject: Our birthday party

My family is very excited this week because [1]at Saturday we're having a party for my grandpa's birthday. He doesn't know about it and it [2]won't be a big surprise.

The party is going to be [3]on our house. We're very busy getting everything ready. I wrote a list of the things we need to do. We want to help our mum and dad. I'm going to help mum to clean the sitting [4]house and Basim is going to tidy [5]her bedroom.

On Friday, we're all going to go shopping to [6]make the presents and the party food. We're also going to buy some new clothes.

On Saturday morning, I'm going to help mum to do the cooking. Dad [7]but Wisam are going to put [8]down the decorations. Ammar is going to [9]bake a card for grandpa. I think we should help him to do the drawings and make any cut-outs. Dad is going to wrap up grandpa's [10]shopping and we will help him.

I won't see you this weekend because I'm going to be [11]two busy. I'll see you in school on Sunday and tell you [12]for the party.

Hiba

☺☺☺

1. on **2.** will **3.** at

4. room **5.** his **6.** buy

7. and **8.** up **9.** make

10. presents **11.** too **12.** about

اعداد الاستاذ

احمد شكري

٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة السابعة

للسادس الابتدائي

Lesson Two : Shopping for our party

التسوق لاجل الحفل

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم حروف الجر الخاصة بالاماكن :

next to بعد between بين oppesite عكس / مقابل

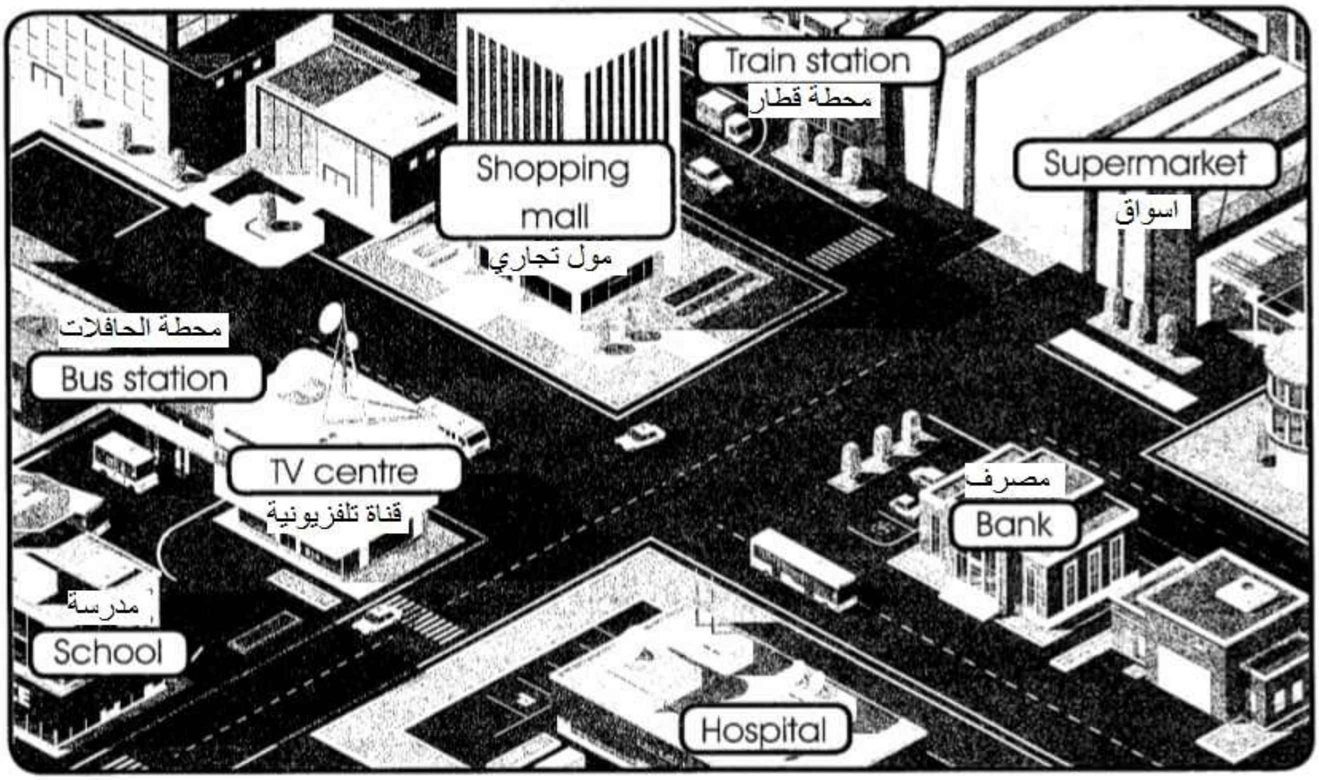
Look at the picture. Read and label the shops.



1 There's a watch shop on the first floor next to the pharmacy.
2 The best shop for cards and paper is on the first floor next to the jewellery shop.
3 There's a big supermarket on the ground floor opposite the frames shop.
4 There's a picture frame shop on the ground floor opposite the supermarket.
5 Women's fashion is on the ground floor between the picture frame shop and the shoe shop. They sell leather bags and scarves, too.

Activity Book lesson two

C Look at the map. Read the sentences and write **T** for true and **F** for false.



1. We can see a park opposite the train station. F
2. The shopping mall is opposite the TV centre. T
3. There is a new bank between our school and the bus station. F
4. Person A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where the bank is?
   Person B: It's near here. Can you see the hospital? The bank is opposite. T
5. The new supermarket is on the road opposite the shopping mall. F
6. There is a train station between the school and the TV centre. T
7. We're lucky because our school is very close to the bus station. T

للسادس الابتدائي	قواعد الوحدة السابعة	اعداد الاستاذ احمد شكري ٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Three : Presents for Mother's Day

هدايا عيد الام

في هذا الدرس سنتكلم عن هدايا احتفال عيد الام وسنتعلم الالوان وايضا كيفية وصف الاشياء ومن ماذا مصنوعة .



Activity Book lesson three

(A) (95) Listen and read.

A

My cousin is 15 and he lives in Basra. I don't see him very often, but we often talk on the phone and we email and send messages every week. He's a good friend. Next week, we're going to see him and my aunt and uncle because it's his birthday.



I bought him a new computer game to play on his laptop. He likes games about space and games where you can build things. My parents bought him some brown leather boots and a green and blue cotton T-shirt. I wrapped them up in blue paper with red dots.

B

My little sister is 5 years old. She hasn't been very well this month. She had a bad cough and cold. Then she got a rash and had a temperature, too. She was in bed for four days and had to take some medicine. Our mum made her some chicken soup and she had fruit juice to drink.



Dad bought her a pretty new dress. I think it's made from cotton. It's blue and white with pink flowers.

She is feeling better now. I bought her a teddy bear as a get-well present. She loves teddy bears and has two old ones. This bear is very pretty. It's soft and woollen. It's light brown with a dark brown nose and little black eyes. I wrapped it in pink paper with little rabbits.

(B) Read the descriptions and write the underlined words in the columns.

	Presents	Colour	Material	Wrapping paper
1	boots	brown	leather	blue paper
2	T - shirt	green&blue	cotton	
3	dress	bule&white	cotton	pink flowers
4	teddy bear	brown	woollen	pink paper

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة السابعة

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Four : Which jobs اي وظيفة

في هذا الدرس سنتحدث عن زمن الماضي البسيط وعن الافعال القاسية والغير قياسية



putting flowers in jug

وضع الزهور في المزهرية



painting a picture

رسم صورة



cleaning the floor

تنظيف الارض



blowing up balloons

نفخ البالونات



tidying up the bedroom

ترتيب غرفة النوم

Read the conversation and write the missing words.

Wisam, you should blow up the balloons. I need them for the decorations. But first you must tidy up your ____________

OK, Dad.

Dania, you should clean the floor first. Then can you help Wisam blow up the balloons?

Can I help too?

Yes, Ammar of course you can. I must start making the cake. It takes a long time to bake. But Dania, first I'll help you clean the floor in the sitting room.

I must put up the decorations. I want the sitting room to look pretty.

We should put the flowers in the pretty glass jug we bought for your birthday.

That's a good idea. Can you do it, Dania?

When can I start making the cards?

Ammar, Dania and Wisam, you should all start making the cards as quickly as possible. But do the balloons first.

I want to paint the pictures. The cards must be the best!

ملاحظات حول الأفعال القياسية والغير قياسية في زمن الماضي البسيط :

١- الافعال القياسية (regular) وهي الافعال التي نضيف لها (ed) عند تحويلها للزمن الماضي :

clean cleaned - help helped - start started

٢- الافعال الغير قياسية (irregular) وهي الافعال التي تتصرف بصورة خاصة في الزمن الماضي ولا يوجد لها قاعدة خاصة في التحويل :

blow blew - take took - buy bought

put put -

Activity Book lesson four

B Look at the table.

1. Write *R* for regular verbs and *I* for irregular ones.
2. Complete the sentences with *should* or *must* + the verb.

	Verb	Past tense	Is it regular or irregular? Write *R* or *I*	Write the verb with *should* or *must*
1	blow up	blew up	I	You should blow up the balloons quickly.
2	tidy up	tidied up	R	You should tidy up your room before mum comes home.
3	clean	cleaned	R	We must clean the house before we start the decorations.
4	help	helped	R	You should help your little brother make the cards.
5	start	started	R	You must start making the cake now. There's only 1 hour to make it.
6	take	took	I	He should take more time to do his homework.
7	put up	put up	I	We must put up the decorations before the party starts.
8	buy	bought	I	What can we buy grandpa? We must buy grandpa a laptop because he likes searching the web.

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة السابعة

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Five : Saturday moring صباح يوم السبت

في هذا الدرس سنتعلم كيفية الاجابة على الاسئلة وذلك بالاعتماد على المكان الذي يوجد فيه الشخص الشيء الذي يفعله كما في الامثلة التالية:

Read and answer the questions using the verbs.

1 Everyone is at home. What are they doing?
get ready They are getting ready for the party.

2 Mum is in the kitchen. What's she doing?
bake a cake .

3 Dad is in the sitting room. What's he doing?
put up decorations

4 Wisam is in his bedroom. What's he doing?
tidy up the bed room

5 Dania is in the sitting room. What's she doing?
clean the floor

6 Ammar is at the kitchen table. What's he doing?
paint pictures

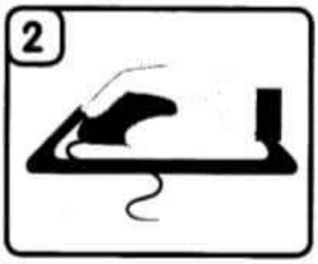
prepared by
Ahmed Shukry
07701304084

Activity Book lesson five

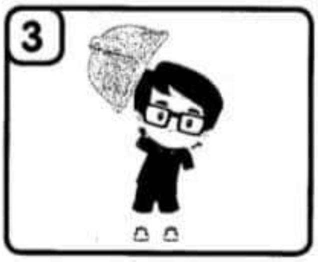
A **Match the pictures with the sentences. Correct the sentences.**



1. What's he doing? [5]
He get on the bus.
____



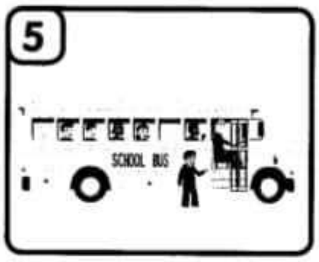
2. What's the man doing? [4]
He's push his daughter.
____



3. What's she doing? [1]
She talking on a smartphone.
____



4. What's she doing? [6]
She is look at a shopping website.
____



5. What's he doing? [2]
He is clicked on something with a mouse.
____



6. What's the boy doing? [3]
He will put on a helmet.
____

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة السابعة

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احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Six : MY MAGAZINE مجلتي

MAKING A CARD صنع معايدة

When do we send cards? متى نرسل بطاقة المعايدة

- Mother's Day on 21st March عيد الام يصادف 21 من نيسان
- Teacher's Day on 1st March عيد المعلم يصادف 1 نيسان
- Birthdays عيد الميلاد
- New Year on 1st January عيد راس السنة
- Congratulations (on passing an exam or on a new job or on a new baby) التهنئة (بالنجاح - الحصول على وظيفة - مولود جديد)

It's easy to make a card



Look at the pictures. Tick (✔) the things you can see.

- Card – this is thick paper, but not cardboard ✔
- Coloured card ✔
- Scissors ✔
- Glue ✔
- Paints ✔
- Coloured pens and pencils ✔
- Popcorn ✔
- Buttons (like the ones you have on a coat) ✔
- Ribbons (for decoration, like the ones you put in your hair) ✔

Card ورق مقوى Coloured card ورق مقوى ملون Scissors مقصات

Paints طلاء /اصباغ Coloured pens and pencils اقلام ملونة

Popcorn فشار Buttons ازرار Ribbons شرائط

للسادس الابتدائي	قواعد الوحدة السابعة	اعداد الاستاذ احمد شكري ٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Lesson Seven : Check my understand

Read 'Making a card' again and tick (✔) Yes or No.

		Yes	No
1	We can send cards on many special days.	✔	
2	Buying a card is cheaper than making your own one.		✔
3	It is best to make a card using card because it is thicker.	✔	
4	You can use lots of different things to decorate your card.	✔	
5	You shouldn't use glue to make your card.		✔
6	We usually write our message inside the card.	✔	
7	You can use drawings or cut-outs or both on your card.	✔	
8	It is best not to fold the card or paper.	✔	

Choose two words to match each verb and circle them.

1	have	a party	a weekend	my school	a celebration
2	give	a present	a card	decorations	this weekend
3	help	your parents	everything	shopping	my brother
4	make	my grandma	a cake	a poster	my bedroom
5	write	a present	a list	a message	a surprise
6	choose	your paper	your drawing	your idea	your birthday
7	use	glue	scissors	a party	a present
8	send	a message	smartphone	an email	balloons

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

قواعد الوحدة السابعة

للسادس الابتدائي

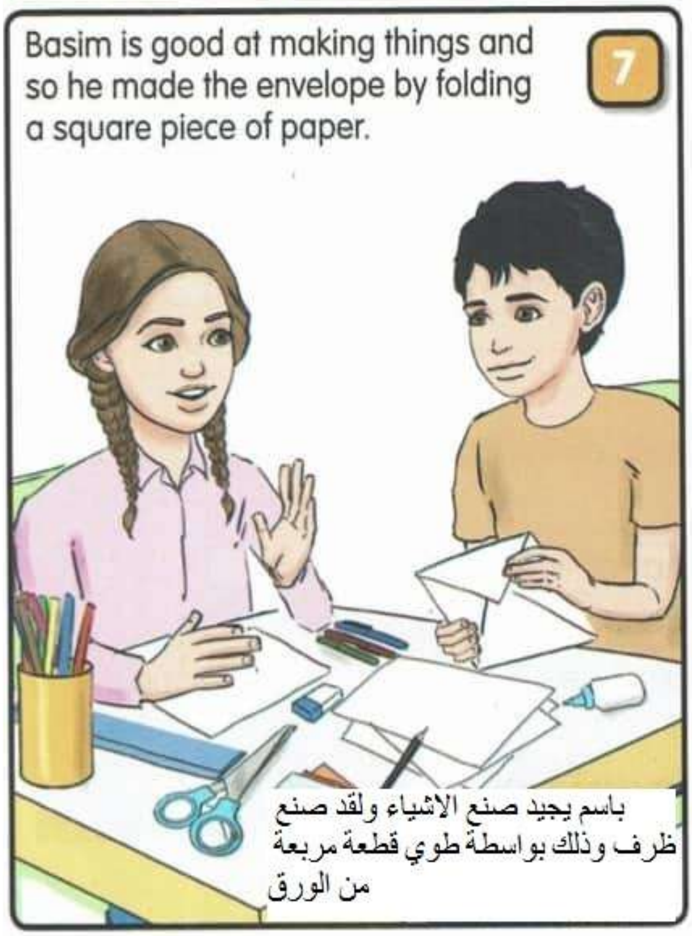
Lesson Eight : A card for our teacher

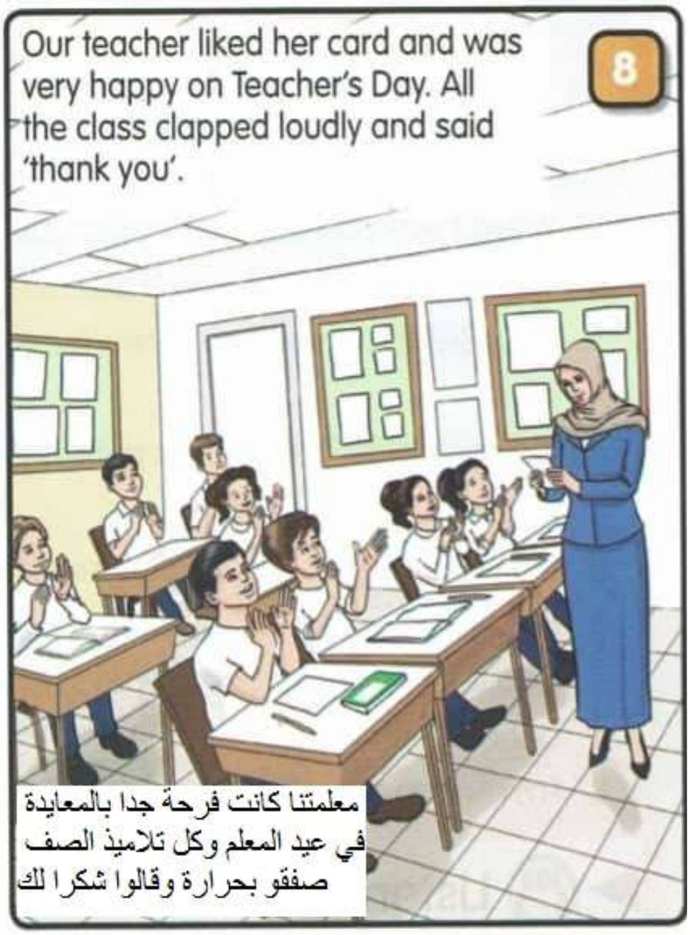
كارت معايدة لمعلمنا




5
I am good at drawing, so I drew the butterflies. Basim made two birds with cut-outs. They are very good.
انا جيدة بالرسم لذلك انا رسمت فراشات
.باسم صنع طيرين انهما جيدان جدا


6
We wrote a rhyme for the inside of the card.
Dear Teacher
You help us every day,
You help us learn,
You help us play,
Thank you on this special day.
Basim, read out the rhyme and I'll write it.
باسم اقرء القصيدة وانا كاتبها
لقد كتبا قصيدة في المعايدة
عزيزي معلمي
انت تساعدنا كل يوم
انت تساعدنا في التعلم
انت تساعدنا في اللعب
شكرا لك في هذا اليوم المميز


7
Basim is good at making things and so he made the envelope by folding a square piece of paper.
باسم يجيد صنع الاشياء ولقد صنع
ظرف وذلك بواسطة طوي قطعة مربعة
من الورق


8
Our teacher liked her card and was very happy on Teacher's Day. All the class clapped loudly and said 'thank you'.
معلمتنا كانت فرحة جدا بالمعايدة
في عيد المعلم وكل تلاميذ الصف
صفقو بحرارة وقالوا شكرا لك

Activity Book lesson eight

(A) Look at the story on pages 104 and 105 of the Pupil's Book. Can you put the sentences in order?

1 What can we do for Teacher's Day?

3 That's a good idea. We can make it ourselves. It's better than buying a card.

2 Let's make a card.

4 Do you know what her favourite colours are?

5 I think they're green and yellow.

6 We can buy some green and yellow card in the mall this weekend.

7 We should also buy a big piece of white paper to make the envelope with.

8 What can we draw on the front?

10 Yes, I will draw the birds and butterflies. That will be pretty.

9 She likes birds and butterflies best. Can you draw some birds? I can add some decoration.

11 Can you write a rhyme for the inside?

13 Yes, I'm good at making things.

14 Yes, I can. I'm good at rhymes. Can you make the envelope?

(D) Find the mistake, circle it and write the sentences correctly.

There is one mistake in each sentence.

1. Keep sharp knives away with young children.
   from
2. Don't leave young children in the kitchen by myself.
   themselves
3. You should wear a helmet when you ride a bikes.
   must
4. Use oven gloves to hold cold things.
   hot
5. Look down and right before you cross the road.
   lift
6. Hold on your seatbelt when you are in a car.
   put

للسادس الابتدائي

قواعد الوحدة الثامنة

اعداد الاستاذ
احمد شكري
٠٧٧٠١٣٠٤٠٨٤

Unit eight

الوحدة الثامنة

Revision

Activity Book lesson one

A Circle the odd word in each group.

1.	aunt	grandfather	cousin	boy	uncle	father
2.	computers	driverless cars	smartphones	bike	robots	spaceships
3.	metal	cotton	rubber	leather	glass	jug
4.	long	hard	expensive	colourful	sweater	thick
5.	earache	rash	mouth	sore throat	temperature	stomach ache
6.	password	planet	webpage	touchscreen	icon	mouse

B What are the groups for these words?

adjectives   materials   family
IT and the internet   technology   feeling unwell

Group 1 words are family

Group 2 words are materials

Group 3 words are feeling unwell

Group 4 words are IT and internet

Group 5 words are technology

Group 6 words are adjectives

▶ 104 Listen, read and write the answers to the questions.

Teacher's Day



In Iraq, we celebrate Teacher's Day on 1st March. This is a special day and we celebrate it because we want to thank our teachers for everything that they do for us. Here are some ideas.

- You can write a 'Thank you' note or a letter. Your note can be short or long. Both will show your teacher that you are thinking of them on this special day.
- Making a card is another great way to thank your teacher. In my class, we think cards are the best way because you can decorate the card and you can write your own message.

These are three cards that pupils in my class made. Now they need to write 'Happy Teacher's Day' at the top and write their messages inside. This is what some pupils said.



I drew a tree with the sun and grass because in March it is spring. My teacher loves spring.



I drew some flowers and strawberries because strawberries are my teacher's favourite fruit.



I made my card with cut-out boats on the sea because my teacher likes going to the seaside.

1 What season is Teacher's Day in?

In spring .

2 Why do we celebrate Teacher's Day?

Because we want to thank our teachers

3 Write two good things about making your own card?

Happy Teacher's Day

4 How would you decorate your teacher's card?

I decorate it with flowers